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THE BOSTON  
Medical and Surgical  
JOURNAL.



AN  
INDEX OF SYMPTOMS

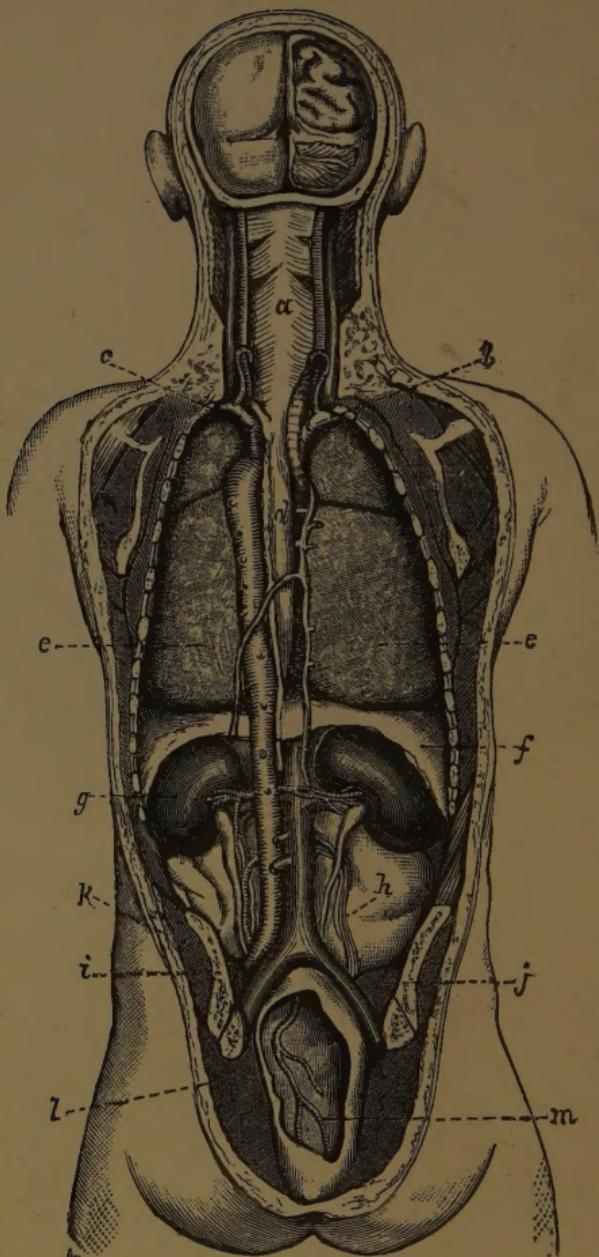
## REVIEW OF FIRST EDITION.

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'The author of this little book is to be congratulated upon the happy thought which prompted its compilation. . . . Dr. Leftwich has added a chapter on Methods of Diagnosis, for the use of clinical clerks, which furnishes many valuable hints. So far as we have tested this book it appears to be remarkably free from errors, and to be likely to be very serviceable in its suggestiveness. . . . Altogether, the author has succeeded in producing a little book of undoubted novelty and utility.'

LANCET.





VIEW OF THE VISCERA &c. FROM BEHIND (Treves after Riidinger

*a*, pharynx; *b*, innominate artery; *c*, subclavian artery; *d*, cesophagus, with the aorta and thoracic duct on one side and the azygos vein on the other; *e*, lungs; *f*, diaphragm covering liver; *g*, kidney; *h*, on peritoneum, points to spermatic vessels crossed by ureter; *i*, os innominatum above sacroiliac synchondrosis; *j*, psoas; *k*, gluteus medius; *l*, gluteus maximus; *m*, rectum and sup. haemorrhoidal artery

AN  
INDEX OF SYMPTOMS  
AS A CLEW TO DIAGNOSIS

BY

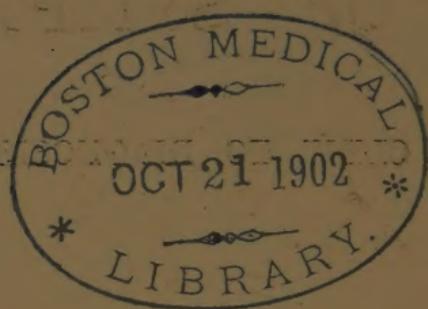
RALPH WINNINGTON LEFTWICH, M.D.

LATE ASSISTANT-PHYSICIAN TO THE EAST LONDON  
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*Nihil humani a me alienum puto*

SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK  
WILLIAM WOOD & COMPANY  
MDCCCCI



2936

# PREFACE

TO

## THE SECOND EDITION

THE present edition has been re-written and will be found superior to the first in many points. The limitations as to surgery and its allies still hold good ; but the number of such diseases and symptoms has been very greatly extended, everything that has any bearing upon medicine proper having been included. Apart from the domain of the specialist, it is believed that almost every known symptom has been embodied here, in one form or another. The reader, however, must not expect to find a dictionary of etiology as well as of symptoms.

The labour involved in the production and revisal of this little work has been out of proportion to its size. The writer of a small handbook of Medicine need do little more than condense the

work of his predecessors. But this book has had no forerunner, and its preparation has necessitated not only the arrangement and classification of symptoms, but the scrutiny of many hundreds of the works of the best English, American, French, and German authors. One of the greatest difficulties has been erratic nomenclature. Probably writers find the list of the College of Physicians insufficiently comprehensive. Certainly the official work would be much more valuable if it included a complete list of synonyms. Where, therefore, a doubt exists as to whether two differently named diseases are identical, the writer who favours duality has been followed.<sup>1</sup> In order to mitigate the difficulty a page of synonyms has been added.

The long list of diseases following a given

<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding the fact that there are many more names than there are diseases to fit them, the writer ventures to suggest an addition. While there are three ways of expressing fibrous change in an organ, there is no short way of indicating fatty change. Fatty degeneration of the heart, for instance, is not a name, but a description, and a faulty one at that; for, in the living subject, the change is not 'fatty' nor is it even 'greasy,' as the French term the condition. It is oily. The Greek for oil (*έλαιον*) does not lend itself to composition; but a convenient suffix would be 'lysis' (*λύσις*, I dissolve), used in the sense of disintegration, as in the word 'electrolysis.' Instead of clumsy circumlocutions we should then have the words 'cardiolysis,' 'hepatolysis,' 'nephrolysis,' etc. The author, however, has not ventured to introduce these terms into the text.

symptom must have a bewildering effect upon the novice. A star, therefore, has been placed against the probable or characteristic disease. Every effort too has been made to facilitate reference, each symptom having been numbered, and the index made more copious, while the general arrangement has taken the columnar form.

The writer takes this opportunity to thank the numerous members of the profession who have expressed their appreciation of his work, and to make his grateful acknowledgments to the authors whose writings have been utilised.

R. W. L.

32 BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W.



# PREFACE

TO

## THE FIRST EDITION

THE physician, in endeavouring to make a diagnosis, seizes first upon a few prominent features, which will enable him to say that the disease is one of, perhaps, a dozen. He then looks carefully for further symptoms, and these, by a process of exclusion, gradually point to but one ailment. Should he find himself at fault, and conclude that no disease, with which he is familiar, is consistent with the particular grouping of symptoms in the case before him, he naturally refers to his books. Here he meets with a fresh difficulty ; for, in his text-books of medicine, in his Dictionary of Medicine, and even in his Handbook of Diagnosis, he finds, with rare exceptions, that diseases, not symptoms, form the headings ; the order being therefore the exact reverse of that which takes place in his own brain. He has consequently to wade through page after page and book after book before he succeeds, or is satisfied that he has failed, in the object of his search.

The author felt this inconvenience very acutely in his earlier years of practice ; and made, some eight years ago, a classification of symptoms for personal use from Niemeyer's 'Text-book of Practical Medicine.' This has since been slowly extended by reading and observation, until it now reaches about four times its original bulk. He has found it of great use, and is not without hope that others may derive some benefit from it.

It is, perhaps, inevitable that some few errors should creep into a work of this kind. For those of commission, the author has no excuse to offer. Of omissions, some are only apparent ; for symptoms which many writers give under the heading of a particular disease relate, not to the disease itself, but to one of its complications. In such a case the reference might reveal only the latter, though, as a general rule, the author has chosen to be practical rather than strictly logical, and has inserted both. This arrangement has the double advantage of making the book more useful to the practitioner and less so to the mere cramming student. The nomenclature employed is that of the College of Physicians—English or Latin—a single word being preferred to a phrase ; but where both are cumbersome, it has in a few instances been departed from.

The adoption of what may be termed generic symptoms has, by avoiding repetition, been found of service in keeping the book within pocket dimensions.

The order of the symptoms is approximately that in which a case is usually taken. That of the diseases is roughly alphabetical.

A student, in consulting this little work, should have at hand a Dictionary of Medicine, and for this purpose none is better than Quain's, to the contributors to which the author is under great obligations, not only for their articles, but also for their separate published works. Should something more portable be desired, Tanner's 'Index of Diseases' would answer the purpose.

It must not be supposed that each symptom is met with constantly in all the diseases placed after it. The author's presumption is that the physician in a difficulty is asking the question, 'To what disease or condition may this symptom point?' An attempt has been made to indicate in some measure the relative frequency of occurrence, and by other information to assist in differential diagnosis. But surgical diseases and those on its borderland, as laryngeal, skin, and uterine affections, where the diagnosis so much depends on the skilled interpretation of a single symptom, are not suited for classification and have therefore been inserted chiefly where their omission might have led to error. The word 'symptom,' it is scarcely necessary to say, is taken in its broadest sense, and includes every factor in the diagnosis.

R. W. L.

LONDON.



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GUTHRIE 102

# INDEX OF SYMPTOMS

## PART I

### *INTERROGATION, INCLUDING SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS*

CONTRACTIONS : s, sometimes ; u, usually ; x, exceptionally ; i, first stage ; ii, second stage ; iii, third stage ; \*, the most probable or characteristic disease.

#### SYMPTOMS ELICITED BY INTERROGATION

##### **AGE**

##### **1. Congenital Affections**

Achondroplasia  
Atelectasis  
Dislocations of Hip, etc.  
Hæmophilia  
Hydrocephalus  
Infantile Hemiplegia ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )  
Ichthyosis  
Idiocy  
Icterus neonatorum  
Malformations  
Nævi  
Pemphigus  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy

Pseudo - hypertrophic Paralysis (x)

Pylorus, Hypertrophy of Sclerema

Syphilis

Tetanus neonatorum

Thomsen's Disease

##### **2. Infancy**

Amyloid  
Capillary Bronchitis  
Convulsions  
Cretinism  
Diarrhoea  
Diphtheria  
Eczema  
Glandular Fever

## INTERROGATION

INFANCY—*continued*

Hydrocephalus  
 Spurious Hydrocephalus  
 Impetigo contagiosa  
 Infantile Hemiplegia  
 Intertrigo  
 Intussusception  
 Laryngismus stridulosus  
 Spasmodic Laryngitis  
 Measles  
 Infantile Paralysis  
 Lobular Pneumonia  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 Rickets  
 Rötheln  
 Scarlatina  
 Infantile Scurvy  
 Seborrhœa  
 Spasmus nutans  
 Strophulus  
 Hereditary Syphilis  
     appears at 2 to 6 weeks  
 Syphilitic Pemphigus  
 Syphilitic Disease of  
     Lungs  
 Tetany  
 Varicella  
**3. Childhood**  
 Adenoids  
 Amyloid  
 Capillary Bronchitis  
 Soft Cataract  
 Chorea

Convulsions  
 Coxa vara  
 Diphtheria  
 Encephaloid  
 Endocarditis  
 Enteric Fever  
 Epilepsy  
 Floating Kidney (x)  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 Glandular Fever  
 'Growth Fever'  
 Hooping Cough  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Impetigo contagiosa  
 Intussusception  
 Laryngismus stridulosus  
 Measles  
 Meningitis  
 Mumps  
 Mucous Disease  
 Noma  
 œdema laryngis  
 Polypus  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess (under 4)  
 Pseudo - hypertrophic  
     Paralysis  
 Paralysis, Infantile (u.  
     under 5)  
 Rhinitis, Atrophic  
 Rheumatic Nodules  
 Rickets  
 Ringworm

CHILDHOOD—*continued*

Roseola  
Rötheln  
Roundworms  
Scarlatina  
Tetany  
Thomsen's Disease (4 to 6)  
Tubercl of Bones, etc.  
Threadworms  
Varicella

## 4. Adolescence

Acne  
Addison's Disease  
Anæmia  
Apoplexy (Spinal)  
Appendicitis  
Catalepsy  
Chlorosis  
Coxa vara  
Chronic Atrophic Rhinitis  
Dementia, Acute Primary  
Diabetes Insipidus  
Endocarditis  
Enteric Fever  
Epilepsy  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Exostosis  
Friedreich's Disease  
Glandular Swellings  
Göitre  
Hysteria

Meningitis of all kinds  
Mollities Ossium  
Myocarditis  
Myxœdema  
Œdema Laryngis  
Phthisis  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
Rheumatic Fever  
Rhachitis adolescen-  
tium  
Spasmodic Spinal Para-  
lysis  
Sacro-iliac Disease  
Softening of Brain from  
Emboli  
Syringomyelia  
Acute Tuberculosis  
Trance  
Ulcer of Stomach

5. Adults

Actinomycosis (20 to 30)  
Disseminated Sclerosis  
Endocarditis  
Gastralgia  
Hæmorrhage into Cord  
Phthisis  
Primary Spastic Para-  
plegia (20 to 40)  
Acute Ascending Para-  
lysis  
Peliosis rheumatica  
Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy

**ADULTS—continued**

Symmetrical Adeno- lipomatosis	Mollities Ossium
Serratus Magnus Palsy (25 to 40)	Myxoedema
Syringomyelia (15 to 35)	Nephritis (chronic)
Ulcer of Stomach or Bladder	Pernicious Anæmia
Acute Yellow Atrophy	Progressive Muscular Atrophy
<b>6. Middle Age</b>	Acute Ascending Para- lysis
Addison's Disease	Primary Spastic Para- plegia
Aneurysm	Paralysis agitans
Angina Pectoris	General Paralysis of Insane
Apoplexy	Bulbar Paralysis
Cancer of Stomach, Liver, Larynx, Rec- tum, Uterus, or Breast	Disseminated Sclerosis
Cirrhosis of Liver or Kidney	Symmetrical Adeno- lipomatosis (20 to 58)
Cystic Kidney	Sciatica
Diabetes	Stricture of Rectum
Dupuytren's Contraction	Embolic Softening of Brain
Dissecting Aneurysm	Serratus Magnus Palsy
Endocarditis	Syringomyelia
Epithelioma	Ulcer of Stomach or Colon
Exophthalmic Goitre	Weil's Disease
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	Acute Yellow Atrophy
Gallstones	<b>7. Old Age</b>
Gout	Aortitis
Hæmorrhage into Cord	Apoplexy
Hypochondriasis	Arterio-sclerosis
Locomotor Ataxy	Aneurysm
Melancholia	Angina Pectoris
	Brachial Neuritis

OLD AGE—*continued*

Capillary Bronchitis  
 Cataract  
 Cancer  
 Cancer of Larynx  
 Dissecting Aneurysm  
 Ecthyma  
 Epithelioma  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 (men)  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart  
 Gout  
 Melancholia  
 Paralysis agitans  
 Phthiriiasis  
 Prostatic Disease  
 Pemphigus  
 Pruritus  
 Thrombosis  
 Rodent Ulcer

PREPONDERATING  
 SEX

## 8. Male

Aneurysm in General  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  $\frac{8}{1}$   
 Addison's Disease  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Angina Pectoris  
 Alcoholism  
 Actinomycosis  $\frac{3}{1}$   
 Aortitis  
 Acute Ascending Para-  
 lysis  
 Bulbar Paralysis

Cancer of Rectum or  
 Stomach  
 Primary Cancer of  
 Kidney  
 Cystic Kidney  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Cirrhosis of Liver  $\frac{3}{1}$   
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Colour Blindness  
 Diabetes  
 Diabetes Insipidus  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Dupuytren's Contrac-  
 tion  $\frac{2}{1}^0$   
 Emphysema  
 Exostosis  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Gout  
 Hæmorrhage into Cord  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Hæmatoma Auris  
 Hæmophilia  
 Hypochondriasis  
 Intermittent Hæmo-  
 globinuria  
 Intussusception  
 Laryngeal Affections  
 Leucocytæmia  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Lymphadenoma  $\frac{3}{1}$   
 Meningitis Simplex  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Meningitis, Cerebro-  
 Spinal  
 Meningitis, Internal  
 Spinal

MALE—*continued*

Mumps  
 Myocarditis  
 Peliosis rheumatica  
 Pneumonia  
 Paralysis of Insane,  
     General  
 Pseudo - hypertrophic  
     Paralysis  
 Spasmodic Spinal Para-  
     lysis  
 Syringomyelia  
 Serratus Magnus  
     Palsy  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Ulcerative Endo-  
     carditis  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 Valvular Disease  
 Weil's Disease

Facial Hemiatrophy  
 Floating Kidney  
 Gastralgia  
 Gallstones  $\frac{7}{2}$   
 Goitre  
 Goitre, Exophthalmic  
 Hysteria  
 Lupus Erythematosus  $\frac{5}{5}$   
 Mitral Stenosis  
 Mollities Ossium  $\frac{3}{1}0$   
 Myxœdema  
 Neuralgia  
 Pulsating Aorta  
 Stricture of Rectum  
 Scleroderma  
 Trance  
 Ulcer of Stomach

## 9. Female

Acroparesthesia  
 Anæmia  
 Atrophy of Heart  $\frac{7}{5}$   
 Atrophy, Acute Yellow  
     especially during pregnancy  
 Chronic Atrophic  
     Rhinitis  $\frac{7}{2}$   
 Catalepsy  
 Chorea  $\frac{3}{1}$   
 Constipation  
 Chlorosis  
 Dementia, Acute Prim-  
     ary  
 Enteroptosis  $\frac{1}{5}$   
 Erythema nodosum

## OCCUPATION

## 10. Active

Aneurysm  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Tetanus

## 11. Sedentary

Anæmia  
 Chlorosis  
 Constipation  
 Dyspepsia  
 Gastritis  
 Gallstones  
 Gout  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Hysteria

SEDENTARY—*continued*

Hypochondriasis	
Neuroses	
Phthisis	
Ulcer of Stomach	
<b>12. Trades</b>	
Bakers	
Grocers	Lichen
Bricklayers	agrius
Painters	
Plumbers	Lead-
White-lead makers	poisoning Gout
Cooks: Eczema, Erythema	
Dusty Trades	Cirrhosis of Lungs
	Chronic Laryngitis
Domestic Servants	Anæmia, Gastric Ulcer, Erythema nodosum
Skin Dressers	Anthrax
Wool Sorters	
Sweeps	Cancer of Scrotum
Furriers	Arsenic-poisoning, Mercurialism
Looking-glass Makers	Mercurialism
Corn Trades	Actinomycosis
Bird Fanciers	Psittacosis
Divers	Caisson Disease

## 13. Occupation Neuroses

Clerks	Writer's Cramp
Elocutionists	Laryngeal
Flautists	Spasm
Telegraphists	
Violinists	Cramps
Typists	
Tailors	Clonic &
Sempstressess	Tonic
Shoemakers	Spasms

**HISTORY**

## 14. Hereditary Diseases

Acne	
Arterio-sclerosis	
Asthma, Hay	
Asthma, Spasmodic	
Apoplexy	
Cancer	
Calculus	
Cerebellar Heredopathy	
Colour-blindness, Congenital	
Degenerative Affections in general	
Diabetes	
Diabetes Insipidus	
Dupuytren's Contraction	
Epilepsy	
Eczema	
Emphysema	
Friedreich's Disease	
Facial Hemiatrophy (s)	

**HEREDITARY DISEASES—**  
*continued*

Gout  
 Hæmophilia  
 Huntington's Chorea  
 Heart Disease  
 Hysteria  
 Hypochondriasis  
 Ichthyosis  
 Insanity  
 Laryngismus stridulosis  
 Leprosy (?)  
 Malformations  
 Migraine  
 Neuroses  
 Nævus  
 Neurasthenia  
 œdema, Circumscribed  
 Phthisis (?)  
 Psoriasis  
 Pseudo - hypertrophic  
 Paralysis  
 boys of same family  
 Rheumatism  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Syphilis  
 Thomsen's Disease  
 Tumours  
 Tuberculosis

**15. Previous Attack  
 Favours**  
 Ague

Angina Pectoris  
 Appendicitis  
 Apoplexy  
 Asthma, Hay  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Diphtheria  
 Epilepsy  
 Erysipelas  
 Gout  
 Gallstones  
 Hæmoglobinuria, Intermittent  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Migraine  
 Neuralgia  
 Pneumonia  
 Quinsy  
 Renal Colic  
 Rheumatism  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Tonsillitis

**16. Previous Attack makes  
 Doubtful**

Enteric  
 Hooping Cough  
 Measles  
 Mumps  
 Rötheln  
 Scarlatina  
 Typhus  
 Variola  
 Varicella  
 Yellow Fever

## 17. History of a Fall in Childhood

Caries of Spine  
Epilepsy (esp. Jacksonian)  
Tubercular Arthritis

Infantile Paralysis  
Influenza

Jaundice (obstructive)  
Kussmaul's Disease  
Laryngismus stridulosa

Meningitis, Cerebrospinal

Meningitis, Internal Spinal

Menière's Disease

Mania

Neuralgia

Pneumonia, Croupous

Paralysis, Acute Bulbar

Paralysis, Acute Spinal (adults)

Pyæmia

Pleurisy, Acute

Pyelitis, Acute

Peritonitis, Acute

Rheumatic Fever

Syncope

Tuberculosis, Acute

Thrombosis in general

Trance

Valve Cusp, Rupture of

## 19. Gradual Onset

Acromegaly

Ascites

Amyloid

Ataxic Paraplegia

Bulbar Paralysis

Cirrhosis of any Organ

## 18. Sudden Onset

Acute Diseases in general

Ague

Angina Pectoris

Asthma

Apoplexy, Cerebral

Apoplexy, Spinal

Apoplexy, Pulmonary

Appendicitis

Caisson Disease

Catalepsy

Cholera

Colic

Colic, Renal

Colic, Hepatic

Dengué

Erysipelas

Epileptic Fit

Embolism, Cerebral

Embolism, Renal

Glandular Fever

Gout

Hæmorrhage in general

Hæmorrhage, Spinal

Intermeningeal

Hæmatocoele, Pelvic

**GRADUAL ONSET—continued**

Cancer  
Chorea  
Cerebral Tumours  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Enteric  
Hooping Cough  
Myelitis, Chronic  
Phthisis  
Pernicious Anæmia  
Sclerosis, Disseminated  
Transverse Softening of  
Cord  
Tumours of Cord  
Chronic Diseases in  
general  
**Exposure to Infection**  
(see *Propagation*, 975)

**DURATION****20. Acute Diseases**

Apoplexy  
minutes to days  
Angina Pectoris  
minutes to hours  
Asthma, Spasmodic  
one hour to several days  
Ague  
paroxysm u. 5 to 6 hours  
Buhl's Disease  
2 weeks  
Bell's Mania  
3 days to 3 weeks

Catalepsy  
minutes to hours or days  
Chancre, Hard  
incubation 3 to 5 weeks  
Chancre, Soft  
incubation little or none  
Dengué  
invasion 3 days; rash  
1 to 2 days; remission  
2 to 4 days  
Diphtheria  
incubation  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 days;  
invasion 3 to 4 days;  
membrane 1 to 7 days;  
paralysis begins 8 to 12  
days after recovery  
Enteric Fever  
incubation 3 weeks; in-  
vasion 11 days; rash 10  
days  
Erysipelas  
incubation 15 to 60 hours  
Gallstones  
u. a few hours  
Glandular Fever  
incubation 7 days; disease  
14 days  
Glanders  
incubation 3 to 8 days;  
invasion 3 to 4 weeks;  
developed stage 2 to 20  
days  
Herpes zoster  
u. 10 to 20 days  
Hydrophobia  
incubation u. 6 to 7 weeks;  
disease 1 to 4 days  
Hooping Cough  
incubation 10 days; in-  
vasion 7 days

## ACUTE DISEASES—continued

## Influenza

incubation 2 to 3 days;  
disease 4 to 5 days

## Mumps

incubation 8 to 21 days;  
swelling 8 to 10 days

## Measles

incubation 10 to 12 days;  
invasion 3 to 4 days;  
rash 4 to 6 days

## Myelitis, Acute

a few hours

## Nephritis, Acute

3 to 10 weeks

## Petit Mal

a few seconds

## Pneumonia, Acute

5 to 7 days

## Pneumonia serpens

2 to 3 weeks

## Plague

incubation 3 to 5 or 7  
days

## Psittacosis

30 days

incubation 7 to 12 days;  
high fever 3 to 4 days

## Paralysis, Acute Ascending

a few days when fatal

## Roseola

4 to 7 days—face first

## Remittent Fever

5 to 14 days

## Rötheln

incubation 2 to 3 weeks,  
but variable; invasion  
about 12 hours; rash  
3 days

## Relapsing Fever

pyrexial stage 5 to 7 days;  
sweating 8 to 9 hours;  
interval 6 to 8 days or  
more; second attack 3  
to 4 days

## Spasmus nutans

3 weeks to 3 months

## Spinal Meningeal Haemorrhage

fatal cases a few hours

## Scarlatina

incubation 8 to 9 days;  
invasion  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 days;  
rash 3 to 5 days

## Typhus

incubation 7 days; in-  
vasion 4 to 5 days; rash  
8 to 9 days; deferves-  
cence 7 days

## Tuberculosis, Acute

a few days to a few weeks

## Variola

incubation 12 days; in-  
vasion 2 days; rash 8  
to 10 days

## Varicella

incubation 12 days; in-  
vasion a few hours;  
rash 5 to 10 days

## Weil's Disease

10 to 15 days

## Yellow Atrophy, Acute

2 to 3 weeks

## 21. Chronic Diseases

## Acromegaly

10 to 20 years

## Addison's Disease

2 to 3 years

CHRONIC DISEASES—*continued*

Amyloid	years
Chorea	1 to 4 months
Cancer, Encephaloid	about 1 year
Cancer, Scirrhous	about 2 years
Distoma pulmonale	haemoptysis 10 to 15 years
Exophthalmic Goitre	months or years
Friedreich's Disease	years
Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy	years
Kidney, Contracted	4 to 10 years
Locomotor Ataxy	1 to many years
Lymphadenoma	about 2 years
Leucocythaemia	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 years
Morvan's Disease	years
Myelitis, Chronic	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 years
Nephritis, Chronic	1 to 4 years
Sclerosis, Disseminated	5 to 10 years
Yaws	2 to 4 months or more

## SLEEP

## 22. Day Restlessness

Azoturia
Alcoholism, Chronic
Dysentery
Dyspnoea (725)
Enteric (3rd week)
Glossitis
Hyperæmia of Brain
Hydrocephalus, i.
Laryngitis
Myocarditis, Acute
Meningitis, Simple, i.
Tapeworm
Throat Affections

## 23. Sleeplessness

Collapse of Lungs
Dysentery
Delirium Tremens
Dilatation of Heart (night)
Dyspnoea (725)
Flatulence
Gout
Gastritis, Chronic
Hyperæmia of Brain
Kidney, Cirrhosis of
Mania
Melancholia
Meningitis, i.
Pneumonia, Acute
Paralysis of Insane, General
Stomach, Atony of

SLEEPLESSNESS—*continued*

- Trichinosis
- Valvular Disease
- 24. Night Terrors (children)**
- Dentition
- Frights
- Indigestion
- Lithæmia
- Mucous Disease
- Syphilis, Hereditary
- Worms

**25. Nightmare and Starting**

- Dyspepsia
- Delirium Tremens
- Emboli, Small Cerebral
- Encephalitis, I.
- Hyperæmia of Brain
- Hypertrophy of Heart
- Meningitis
- Mental Exhaustion
- Teething
- Valvular Disease
- Worms

**26. Drowsiness or Stupor**

- Anæmia (s)
- Atony of Stomach  
after meals
- Abscess of Brain, I.
- Asphyxia
- Acute Yellow Atrophy
- Alcoholism, Acute, II.

- Bromism
- Cerebellar Disease
- Chlorosis
- Concussion of Brain
- Dilatation of Heart (day)
- Dyspnœa (severe) (725)
- Encephalitis
- Embolism (clot)
- Embolism (fat)
- Epilepsy, II.
- Gangrene of Lung
- Hæmatoma of Dura Mater
- Hydrocephalus
- Hæmophilia (late)
- Jaundice (230)
- Intermittent Fever  
end of paroxysm
- Intermittent, Pernicious
- Lithæmia  
after meals
- Meningitis, Simple, II.
- Meningitis, Tubercular,  
II.
- Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal, II.
- Narcotic poisoning
- Narcolepsy
- Neurasthenia
- Plague
- Remittent Fever (severe)
- Spina bifida (late)
- Softening of Brain
- Septicæmia (late)

DROWSINESS—*continued*

Typhus  
Typhic state (143)  
Uraemia  
Winkel's Disease

## 27. Coma Vigil

The patient rouses when spoken to, but immediately lapses again into ~~consciousness~~

Commencing Coma (28)  
Delirium Tremens  
Enteric Fever (late)  
Septicaemia  
Typhic state (143)

## 28. Coma

Amyloid (late)  
Asphyxia  
Alcoholism, Acute  
subnormal temperature  
Atrophy of Kidney,  
Acute  
Atrophy, Acute Yellow  
Apoplexy  
Cholangitis, Chronic  
Fibrous  
Compression of Brain  
Coal-gas-poisoning  
Diabetes (late)  
Embolism of Brain  
Encephalitis (late)  
Exposure to Cold  
Erysipelas, Severe  
Fat Embolism  
Fracture of Skull

Glanders (late)  
Hæmatoma of Dura  
Mater  
Hyperpyrexia  
Jaundice (x)  
Meningitis (late)  
simple, tubercular, or cerebro-spinal  
Myxœdema (late)  
Narcotic poisoning  
Pernicious Anæmia  
(term.)  
Pernicious Intermittent  
Remittent Fever  
(severe)  
Scarlatina maligna  
Sunstroke  
Softening of Brain, Extensive  
Thrombosis of Brain  
Tumours of Brain (late)  
Uraemia  
Variola maligna  
*Consciousness, Loss of*  
(see 802)

## APPETITE

## 29. Increased (Bulimia)

Convalescence from  
Fevers  
Chlorosis  
Diabetes  
Dilatation of  
Stomach (s)  
Exophthalmic Goitre

**BULIMIA—continued**

Ergotism  
Epilepsy  
Gastritis, Chronic (s)  
Hooping Cough  
Iodism  
Insanity  
Neurasthenia (s)  
Pregnancy  
Ulcer of Stomach (s)  
Worms (s)

**30. Diminished (Anorexia)**

Anæmia  
Atrophy of Stomach  
Ague (præm.)  
Alcoholism, Chronic  
Atony of Stomach  
Anorexia nervosa  
Abscess of Liver  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Cancer of Stomach or  
Liver  
Coryza  
Constipation  
Cirrhosis of Stomach  
Cystitis  
Duodenal Catarrh  
Dysentery (late)  
Delirium Tremens  
Empyema  
Fæcal Accumulation  
Gastritis, Acute  
Hepatitis, Acute  
Influenza

Peritonitis, Chronic  
Pyrexial Affections (see  
831)

**31. Morbid (Pica)**

Anæmia  
Chlorosis  
Hysteria  
Idiocy  
Insanity  
Pregnancy

**THIRST****32. Increased**

Ague  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Cholera  
Cancer of Stomach  
Diarrhoea  
Diabetes  
Diabetes Insipidus  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Gout  
Glossitis  
Gastritis, Acute and  
Chronic  
Hæmorrhage  
Hysteria  
Hyperidrosis  
Intestinal Obstruction  
Sunstroke  
Tetanus  
Vomiting  
Pyrexial Diseases (see  
831)

**BOWELS****33. Constipation and Obstruction**

Ague	Gout
Anæmia	Hæmorrhoids
Atony of Bowel or Stomach	Hyperidrosis
Atrophy, Senile	Hypertrophy of Pylorus
Ascites	Hernia, Strangulated
Acute Yellow Atrophy	Hysteria
Appendicitis	Intussusception
Abdominal Aneurysm	Influenza
Abdominal Tumours (881)	Jaundice (see 230)
Amenorrhœa	Lithæmia
Apoplexy, Spinal	Lead-poisoning
Cretinism	Lactation, Prolonged
Cancer of Bowel, Kidney, Pancreas, or Stomach	Mucous Disease
Cirrhosis of Stomach	Meningitis
Compression of Cord (slow)	Peritonitis
Concretions (see 607)	Peritonæal Adhesions
Diabetes	Prostate, Enlarged
Dilatation of Colon, Congenital	Pelvic Cellulitis
Duodenal Catarrh	Prolapsus Uteri
Dilatation of Stomach	Paraplegia
Erysipelas	Paralysis, Acute As- cending
Enteric (1st week)	Paralysis of Diaphragm
Enteroptosis	Prolapse at Sigmoid Flexure
Fissure	Retroflexion and Retro- version
Gastritis	Stricture of Rectum or Bowel
	Scurvy
	Seybala
	Tumour of Brain
	Ulcer of Stomach
	Volvulus

## 34. Diarrhoea

Amyloid  
Addison's Disease  
Colitis, Ulcerative  
Cholera  
Cirrhosis of Liver (s)  
Cancer of Liver,  
    Rectum, or Colon  
Dysentery  
Enteric Fever  
Empyæma  
Enteritis  
Endocarditis, Ulcerative  
Gastric Irritation  
Glanders, II.  
Gangrene of Lung  
Gastritis, Erythema-  
    tous  
Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
    ous  
Hepatitis, Acute  
Kussmaul's Disease  
Locomotor Ataxy  
    gastric crisis  
Lymphadenoma  
Leucocythæmia  
Metritis, Acute  
Pyæmia  
Puerperal Fever  
Ptomainism  
Poisoning by Arsenic  
Poisoning by Tartar  
    Emetic  
Pancreatitis

Phthisis, II.  
Rickets  
Retained Scybala  
Septicæmia  
Sprue  
Syphilitic Liver  
Trichiniasis  
Tuberculosis, Acute  
Tabes mesenterica  
Ulceration of Bowel  
Uræmia

35. Flatulence

Abdominal Cancer and  
    Tumours (see 886)  
Cirrhosis of Liver  
Constipation (see 33)  
Dysentery  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Dyspepsia  
Enteritis  
Fæcal Accumulation  
Gastritis  
Hysteria  
Hypochondriasis  
Intestinal Obstruction  
Jaundice (230)  
Lithæmia  
Mucous Disease  
Tympanites (see 924)

36. Tenesmus (Frequent  
    and fruitless strain-  
    ing)

Calculus, Vesical  
Concretions

**TENESMUS—*continued***

Cancer of Rectum  
 Dysentery  
 Diarrhoea (late)  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Intussusception  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
     rectal crisis  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Proctitis  
 Prostatic Disease  
 Poisoning by Arsenic,  
     Cantharides, and  
     other irritants  
 Retroflexion  
 \*Scybala  
 Worms

**37. Painful Defæcation**

Coccygodynia  
 Cancer of Rectum or  
     Uterus  
 Condylomata  
 Fissure  
 Fistula  
 Foreign Body  
 \*Hæmorrhoids, Inflamed  
 Ischio-rectal Abscess  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Oöphoritis  
 Pelvic Cellulitis or Peri-  
     tonitis  
 Periproctitis  
 Prostatitis  
 Prolapsus Ani

Salpingitis  
 Sacro-iliac Disease  
 Scybala, Impacted  
 Ulcer of Rectum

**38. Prolapsus Ani**

Calculus, Vesical  
 \*Diarrhoea  
 Hooping Cough  
 Phimosis  
 Scybala  
 Vomiting  
 Worms

**39. Rectal Incontinence**

Apoplexy  
 Apoplexy, Spinal  
 Cholera  
 Chorea (severe)  
 Cancer of Rectum, II.  
 Coma (see 28)  
 Compression of Cord  
 Dysentery  
 Diarrhoea (see 34)  
 Epilepsy, II.  
 Fissure of Anus (s)  
 Fistula  
 Hooping Cough (s)  
 Myelitis  
 Locomotor Ataxy (s)  
 Paraplegia  
 Paraplegia, Ataxic  
 Paralysis  
 Paralysis, Diphtheritic  
     (s)

RECTAL INCONTINENCE—  
*continued*

Paralysis, General, of  
Insane  
Poisoning by Strych-  
nine or Prussic Acid  
Perinæum, Lacerated  
Spinal Meningitis  
Spinal Meningeal Hæ-  
morrhage  
Sunstroke  
Shock  
Tetanus  
Typhic state (see 143)  
Worms (s)

**MENSTRUATION****40. Amenorrhœa (Menses  
absent)**

\*Anæmia  
Atrophy of Uterus  
Acromegaly, II.  
Absence of Uterus,  
Ovaries, or Vagina  
Cretinism  
Cancerous cachexia  
Chlorosis  
Cervical Catarrh  
Diabetes  
Endometritis  
Ectopic Gestation  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Fibroids  
Hysteria  
Imperforate Hymen

Imperforate Os  
Leucocythæmia  
Melancholia  
Mercurialism  
Malarial cachexia  
Metritis  
Menopause  
Nephritis  
Oöphoritis  
Ovarian Cysts  
Pelvic Adhesions  
Parametritis  
Phthisis  
Pregnancy  
Renal insufficiency  
Superinvolution  
Ulcer of Stomach  
The menses are also absent  
sometimes owing to  
change of air or of occupa-  
tion, to frights, and to in-  
tellectual strain or worry

**41. Dysmenorrhœa (Pain-  
ful menstruation)**

Anæmia  
Anteflexion  
Chlorosis (x)  
Cancer  
Congestion  
Deflection of Canal  
Endometritis  
Ectopic Gestation  
shreds or decidua vera  
Fibroids  
Gout  
Hypertrophy of Uterus

DYSMENORRHÆA—*continued*

Neuralgia  
Neurosis  
Obstruction  
from clots, shreds, membranes, etc.  
Oöphoritis  
Polypus  
Retroflexion  
Rheumatism  
Stricture of Canal

42. Menorrhagia (Excessive periodic flow)  
and

## 43. Metrorrhagia (Intermediate Hæmorrhage)

Abortion  
Abraded Os  
Alcoholism  
Anteflexion  
Adenoma interna  
Cirrhosis of Liver  
Congestion of Uterus  
Cancer of Uterus  
Chlorosis (x)  
Ectopic Gestation  
Endometritis  
Emmenagogues  
Fibroids  
Fungous Degeneration  
Granular Os  
Hæmatocoele  
Heart Disease

Hypertrophy  
Hæmophilia  
Inversion  
Leucocythæmia  
Lead-poisoning  
Menopause  
Miscarriage  
Metritis (x)  
Myxœdema  
Nephritis  
Oöphoritis  
Ovaries, Displaced  
Purpura  
Phosphorus-poisoning  
Prolapsus Uteri  
Polypus  
Pelvic Cellulitis  
Pelvic Peritonitis  
Plethora  
Retained Decidua  
Retroflexion  
Sarcoma  
Scurvy  
Subinvolution  
Salpingitis  
Variola, Malignant  
Yellow Atrophy, Acute

44. Shreds and Membranes

Abortion  
Ectopic Gestation  
Membranous Dysmenorrhœa  
Miscarriage  
Puerperal Decidua

## DISCHARGES

## 45. Leucorrhœa

Anæmia

Anteflexion (x)

\*Cervical Catarrh

Chronic Endometritis

Fibroid

Granular Cervix

Gonorrhœa

Hypertrophied Cervix

Metritis, Chronic

Prolapsus Uteri

Polypus

Pelvic Peritonitis

Salpingitis

Sarcoma of Uterus

Tubal Colic

intermittent

Worms (children)

## 46. Sanguineo-purulent Discharge

Cancer of Uterus

Fibroid Polypus

Hæmorrhagic Endometritis

Purulent Endometritis

Septic Endometritis

Metritis, Acute

Pelvic Abscess  
discharging

## 47. Offensive Discharge

Cancer of Uterus

Death of Foetus

Endometritis, Septic  
Endometritis, Chronic  
(slightly so)

Polypus, Cervical

Puerperal state  
(moderately so)

Retained Decidua

Tuberclie of Uterus

## 48. Urethral Discharge

Catarrh

Chancre in Urethra

Foreign Body

Gleet

\*Gonorrhœa

Prostatitis

Urethritis

## 49. Spermatorrhœa

Locomotor Ataxy

Masturbation

Neurasthenia

Venereal Excess

\* \* \* Normal at intervals in celibates

## PAIN

## HEADACHE

## 50. Frontal

Anæmia

Adenoids

Asthenopia, Muscular

Frontal Sinus Obstruction

Glaucoma

Gastritis

## INTERROGATION

### HEADACHE—*continued*

Hæmatoma of Dura  
Mater  
Iritis  
Lithæmia  
Periostitis  
Presbyopia (commenc-  
ing)  
Syphilitic Nodes  
Trigeminal Neuralgia  
Uræmia (see 53)

### 51. Occipital

Buhl's Disease  
Cervico-occipital Neur-  
algia  
Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitis  
Constipation  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Cerebellar Tumour  
Naso-pharyngeal Dis-  
ease  
Neurasthenia  
Pharyngitis  
Rheumatism  
\*Syphilis

### 52. Unilateral

Dysmenorrhœa  
Gouty state  
Hysteria (s. clavus)  
Migraine  
Otitis media  
Trigeminal Neuralgia  
Wax in Meatus

### 53. Unclassified

Ague  
Alcoholism  
Anæmia  
Apoplexy (præm.)  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Abscess of Brain  
Amenorrhœa  
Atony of Stomach  
Asthma  
Aura epileptica  
Coryza  
Catalepsy  
Constipation  
Cinchonism  
Compression of Brain  
Congestion of Liver  
Chlorosis (vertex)  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Duodenal Catarrh  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Dengué  
Dyspnœa (725)  
Encephalitis  
Epilepsy  
Erysipelas  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Gouty state  
Glaucoma  
Glandular Fever  
Hæmatoma of Dura  
Mater  
circumscribed

**HEADACHE—continued**

Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
 Hypertrophy of Brain  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Hysteria  
 Hay Fever  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Influenza  
 Iritis  
 Incubation of Fevers  
 Lithæmia  
 Leucorrhœa  
 Lactation, Prolonged  
 Meningitis  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
 Measles  
 Menopause  
 Neuralgia  
 Neurasthenia  
 Nephritis  
 Oxaluria  
 Oöphoritis  
 Plague  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pachymeningitis  
 Polypus, Nasal  
 Pyrexia (831)  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rheumatism  
 Relapsing Fever

Sunstroke  
 Softening of Brain  
 Syphilis (crushing)  
 Tumour of Brain  
 Thrombosis, Cerebral  
 Tension, High Arterial  
 Tapeworm  
 Typhus  
 Uræmia  
 Variola, i.  
 Valvular Disease  
 Weil's Disease  
 Headache is often caused by impure air, fatigue, flatulence, depression after excitement, and by weight of hair

#### 54. Eyeballs

Asthenopia  
 Coryza  
 Conjunctivitis  
 Glaucoma  
 Iritis  
 Injuries  
 Keratitis  
 Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve  
 Ophthalmoplegia interna  
 Panophthalmia (see *Photophobia*, 155)

#### 55. Ear

Aneurysm of Innominate  
 Abscess, Mastoid, etc.  
 Caries of Temporal Bone

**EAR—continued**

Foreign Body in Meatus  
Injuries  
Neuralgia  
Otitis media or interna  
Polypus  
Teething

**56. Upper Jaw**

Abscess  
Antrum, Disease of  
Caries  
Cancer  
\*Dental Affections  
Neuralgia  
Periostitis

**57. Lower Jaw**

\*Abscess  
Actinomycosis  
Caries  
Dental Affections  
Mumps  
Neuralgia

**58. Neck**

Abscess  
Caries, Cervical  
Glandular Fever  
Innominate Aneurysm  
Lymphadenoma  
Polymyositis  
\*Rheumatism  
Serratus Palsy  
Strain

**59. Nucha (Nape of neck)**

Cervico-occipital Neuralgia  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
Pharyngitis  
\*Rheumatism  
Spinal Meningeal Haemorrhage  
Tetanus

**60. Throat**

Cancer  
Crico-arytenoid Arthritis  
Concretions in Tonsil  
Diphtheria  
Foreign Body  
Laryngitis  
Naso-pharyngeal Catarrh  
Pharyngitis  
Post-Pharyngeal Abscess  
Poisoning by—  
Aconite  
Cantharides  
Conium  
Irritants  
Corrosives  
Quinsy  
Scarlatina  
\*Tonsillitis  
Tubercular Pharyngitis  
Tubercular Tonsillitis

THROAT—*continued*

Uvula, Swollen  
(See *Dysphagia*, 170)

## BACK

## 61. Spinal

Aneurysm, Abdominal  
Aneurysm of Descending Aorta  
Apoplexy, Spinal circumscribed  
Caries of Vertebræ  
Cancer of Liver  
Compression of Cord  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
External Spinal Pachymeningitis  
Hyperæmia of Cord  
Hysteria  
Internal Spinal Meningitis  
Mollities Ossium  
Myelitis  
Neuralgia  
Neurasthenia  
Syringomyelia  
Spinal Meningeal Haemorrhage  
Spinal Irritation  
Tubercular Spinal Meningitis  
Tumour of Cord  
Ulcer of Stomach  
lumbo-dorsal

## 62. Coccygeal

Coccygodynia  
Fissure of Anus  
Fistula  
\*Hæmorrhoids  
Injuries  
Periproctitis  
Rheumatism  
Uterine Diseases

## 63. Sacral

Ataxic Paraplegia  
Cancer of Rectum or Uterus  
Cervical Catarrh  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Endometritis  
Flexions of Uterus  
Fibroids  
Inversion of Uterus  
Metritis  
Prolapsus Uteri  
Pelvic Cellulitis  
Pelvic Peritonitis  
Retroversion  
Sarcoma of Uterus  
Spinal Apoplexy  
Subinvolution  
Sacro-iliac Disease  
Tumours of Uterus

## 64. Lumbar

Abdominal Aneurysm  
Appendicitis  
Azoturia

BACK—*continued*

Abscess, Lumbar	Parturition
Abscess in Walls of Rectum	Pachymeningitis, External Spinal
Chyluria	Perinephritis
Calculus, Renal unilateral	Pyonephrosis
Calculus, Vesical	Pyelitis
Chorea	Pleurisy (onset)
Cystitis	Parasite of Kidney
Dengué	Remittent Fever
Dysmenorrhœa	Tumour, Abdominal
Embolism, Renal	Variola, I.
Flatulence	
Fæcal Accumulation	65. Interscapular
Gravel	Aneurysm of Descending Aorta
Hernia	Atony of Stomach
Hydatids	Cirrhosis of Stomach
Hydronephrosis	Caries of Spine
Infantile Paralysis (on-set)	*Flatulence
Influenza	Gastric Ulcer
Kidney, Floating	Gastritis
Lithæmia	Gastric Irritation
*Lumbago	
Miscarriage	66. CHEST
Meningitis, Internal Spinal	
Meningitis, Tubercular Spinal	67. Mamma
Nephralgia	Abscess
Nephritis, Acute	Cracked Nipple
Nephritis, Suppurating	Cancer
Neuralgia, Lumbo-abdominal	Cyst
	Ectopic Gestation
	Hysteria
	Menstruation (s)
	Obstructed Lacteal Duct
	Ovarian Disease
	Pregnancy

## CHEST—continued

## 68. Sternum

- Aortitis
- Aneurysm
- Angina Pectoris
- Bronchial Glands, Enlarged
- Bronchitis, Acute, I.
- Caries of Sternum or Spine
- Gastric Irritation
- Influenza
- Locomotor Ataxy
- Spinal Apoplexy

## 69. Præcordial

This is often hyperæsthesia

- Anæmia
- Angina Pectoris
- Aneurysm of Heart
- Arsenic-poisoning
- Beri-beri
- Endocarditis
- Epilepsy
- Flatulence
- Fibroid Disease of Heart
- Functional Heart Dis-order
- Gastritis
- Gout
- Gastralgia
- Heartburn
- Hysteria
- Myocarditis
- Pericarditis

Thrombosis of Pulmonary Artery

Valvular Disease  
especially aortic

## 70. Side

- Aneurysm
- Fæcal Accumulation
- Flatulence
- Herpes zoster  
usually on right side
- Hysteria
- Intercostal Rheumatism  
(Pleurodynia)
- Intercostal Neuralgia  
u. 6th to 9th rib
- Pneumonia, Acute
- Pleura, Cancer of
- \*Pleurisy, Acute, I.
- Ribs, Carious
- Ribs, Fractured
- Woillez's Disease

## 71. Right Hypochondrium

- Cancer of Liver
- Cancer of Stomach or Pylorus
- Cancer of Pancreas
- Cancer of Duodenum
- Cancer of Colon
- Cholecystitis
- Constricted Liver
- Cyanotic Liver
- Cirrhosis of Liver
- 'Empyæma' of Gall-Bladder
- \*Gallstones

**RIGHT HYPOCHONDRIUM—**  
*continued*

Hepatitis, Acute  
Hepatic Abscess  
Hydatids, Inflamed  
Kussmaul's Disease  
Perihepatitis  
Peritonitis  
Pleurisy  
Pneumonia (s)  
Syphilitic Liver

**72. Left Hypochondrium**

Cancer of Stomach  
Colitis  
\*Faecal Accumulation  
Peritonitis  
Splenitis  
Splenic Infarct  
Ulcer of Stomach

**73. Unclassified Chest Pain**

Aneurysm  
Abscess, Mediastinal  
Atony of Stomach  
Cancer of Lung  
Dissecting Aneurysm

\*Dyspepsia  
Mollities Ossium  
Phthisis, Acute  
Pneumothorax (onset)  
Pulmonary Embolism  
sudden  
Rheumatism  
Syphilitic Periostitis  
Tumour of Mediastinum

**74. ABDOMEN**

**75. Epigastrium**

Addison's Disease  
Atony of Stomach  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Caries of Spine  
Cholera, Asiatic  
Cancer of Stomach  
Cancer of Pylorus  
Cancer of Pancreas  
Cirrhosis of Stomach  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Distended Trans. Colon  
Enteroptosis  
\*Gastric Irritation  
Gastralgia  
relieved by food  
Gastritis, Acute Ery-  
thematous  
Gastritis, Chronic  
Gallstones  
'Gout of Stomach'  
Hyperchlorhydria  
3 to 4 hours after a meal,  
continued till the next  
meal  
Irritant-poisoning  
Pericarditis (s)  
Pancreatitis  
Strain of Recti Muscles  
from coughing or vomiting  
Ulcer of Stomach (cir-  
cumscripted)  
u.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour after food

**ABDOMEN—continued**

Ulcer of Duodenum  
2 hours after food

**76. Umbilicus**

Gallstones  
Gastric Ulcer  
u. above and to right of  
navel

Hernia

Omental Cancer

**77. Hypogastrium and  
Pelvis**

Amenorrhœa  
Bladder, Distended  
Bladder, Ulcer of  
Bladder, Cancer of

**\*Cystitis**

Calculus  
Chyluria  
Cancer of Uterus

Dysmenorrhœa  
Endometritis, Chronic  
Endometritis, Septic  
Endometritis, Hæmorrhagic

Endometritis, Gonorrhœal

Fibroid of Uterus

Hypertrophy of Uterus

Inversion of Uterus

Metritis, Acute

Mollities Ossium

Neuralgia of Bladder

Neuralgia of Uterus

Oöphoritis

Pelvic Peritonitis

Pelvic Hæmatocoele  
Pelvic Abscess

Pericystitis

Prolapsus Uteri

Retroversion

Salpingitis

Subinvolution

Tubal Colic

Tubal Fœtation

Ulcer of Bladder

**78. Right Iliac**

Appendicitis  
Enteric Fever  
Loaded Cæcum

**79. UNCLASSIFIED**

Abdominal Aneurysm  
Colic  
Colitis  
Cancer  
Cholera  
Diarrhœa  
Dysentery  
Dyspepsia  
Enteritis  
Enteroptosis  
Ectopic Gestation  
Foreign Body  
Fæcal Accumulation  
Gastralgia  
Glandular Fever  
Gallstones  
Hysteria

UNCLASSIFIED—*continued*

- Hernia
- Hydronephrosis (when large)
- Intestinal Concretion
- Intussusception
- Ileus
- Irritant-poisoning
- Intestinal Obstruction
- Influenza (gastric form)
- Leucocythaemia
- Lead Colic
- Locomotor Ataxy  
gastric crisis
- Mucous Disease
- Myalgia
- Neuralgia, Lumbo-abdominal
- Neurasthenia
- Ovarian Cyst
- Ptomainism
- Pancreatic Disease
- Peritonitis
- Perforation
- Pleurisy, Incipient (s)
- Rheumatism
- Tabes mesenterica
- Ulcer of Intestine
- HYPochondria** (see *Chest*, 71)

**80. PERINÆUM**

- Abscess, Ischio-rectal
- Abscess, Perineal

- Abscess, Prostatic
- Cancer of Bladder or Prostate
- Calculus
- Cystitis
- Extravasation of Urine
- Fistula

- Fissure of Anus
- Hæmorrhoids
- Locomotor Ataxy  
rectal crisis
- \***Prostatitis** (see *Painful Defecation*, 37)

**81. PENIS**

- Calculus, Vesical
- \***Gravel**
- Neuralgia
- Renal Colic

- VENERY, Excessive** (see *Painful Micturition*, 521)

**82. TESTICLE**

- Abdominal Aneurysm
- Abdominal Tumour
- Calculus, Vesical
- Cancer
- \***Epididymitis**
- Hernia
- Injury
- Neuralgia
- Orchitis
- Tubercular Testis
- Varicocele
- VENERY, Excessive**

83. LIMBS (see *Unclassified List*, 91)

## 84. Shoulder

Angina Pectoris

Atony of Stomach

Aneurysm of Innominate

Cancer of Liver (angle  
of right scapula)Cervico-brachial Neur-  
algia

Duodenal Catarrh

Diaphragmatic Pleurisy

Dental Caries (s)

Hepatic Colic (rt)

Hepatitis, Acute

Hepatic Congestion

Pleurisy, Acute (s)

\*Rheumatism

Serratus Palsy

Synovitis (see *Joints*, 92)

## 85. Arm

Angina Pectoris (u. left)

Atonic Dyspepsia

Amyotrophic Lat. Sclero-  
sis

Brachial Neuritis

Cervico-brachial Neur-  
algia

Morvan's Disease

\*Rheumatism

Valvular Disease (s)  
(see *Limbs*, 91)

## 86. Hand

Gout

Occupation Neurosis

Rheumatism

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Teno-Synovitis

Surgical Affections

## 87. Thigh

Aneurysm, Abdominal  
(Radiating)Aneurysm, Femoral or  
Popliteal

Barlow's Disease

Dysmenorrhœa

Hysteria

Impacted Fæces

Metritis

Neuralgia, Antr. Crural

Neuroma

Ovarian Cyst

Pregnancy

Pelvic Cellulitis

Pelvic Tumours

Perimetritis

\*Sciatica

Sacral Glands (enlarged)

Vesical Calculus (see  
~~Limbs~~, 91)

## 88. Leg

Crural Neuralgia

inner side to toe

Friedreich's Disease

Leucocythaemia

Osteomyelitis

Periostitis

LEG—*continued*

- Phlegmasia alba Dolens
- Phlebitis
- Primary Spastic Paraplegia
- \*Rheumatism
- Tubercular Bone (see *Limbs*, 91)

## 89. Foot

- Corns, etc.
- Flat Foot
- Gout
- Metatarsalgia

## \*Rheumatism

- Tubercular Bones
- Surgical Diseases

## 90. Myalgia

- Alcoholism
- Anæmia
- Biliary Congestion
- Coryza
- Cholera
- Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
- Duodenal Catarrh
- Enteric Fever
- Invasion Stage of Exanthemata and Visceral Inflammations
- Illness, Acute (convalescence)
- Influenza
- Locomotor Ataxy

- \*Muscular Rheumatism
- Occupation Neurosis
- Psittacosis
- Polymyositis
- Rheumatic Fever (early)
- Relapsing Fever
- Septicæmia
- Scurvy
- Syphilis
- Sprain
- Trichinosis
- Tubercular Meningitis, i.
- Weil's Disease (calves)

## 91. Limbs (Unclassified)

- Appendicitis
- Ague (præm.)
- Abdominal Tumours
- Beri-beri
- Compression of Cord
- Cancer of Rectum simulating sciatica
- Cancer of Bone
- Dengué
- Exostosis
- Erythromelalgia (of the swellings)
- General Paralysis (early)
- Glanders
- Hæmophilia
- Impacted Embolism
- Influenza
- Locomotor Ataxy 'lightning' or rheumatoid

LIMBS—*continued*

Lipomatosis neurotica  
in the fatty patches  
Lead-poisoning  
Meralgia paresthetica  
(thigh)  
Myelitis  
Mollities Ossium  
Multiple Neuritis  
Oöphoritis  
Osteitis  
Plague  
Periostitis  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
\*Rheumatism  
Rickets  
Remittent Fever  
Spinal Meningitis  
Spinal Apoplexy  
Softening, Chronic  
Thrombosis  
Tetanus  
Trichinosis  
Tubercular Bone  
Urticaria

## 92. JOINTS

Compression of Cord  
Coxa vara  
sometimes begins in knee  
Chorea (s)  
Gout  
Glanders

'Growth Fever' (epiphyses)  
Hip Disease, i. (knee)  
Infantile Paralysis (onset)  
Injuries  
Lead-poisoning  
Loose Cartilage  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Myelitis, Acute  
Neuralgia  
Peliosis rheumatica  
Pyæmia  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Rheumatism, Acute  
\*Rheumatism, Chronic  
Recklinghausen's Disease  
Synovitis  
Syringomyelia  
Scurvy  
Tubercular Disease (late)

## 93. CHARACTER

The personal equation must be allowed for

## 94. Sharp

Angina Pectoris  
Appendicitis  
Dissecting Aneurysm  
Ectopic Gestation  
Gout  
Pleurisy, Acute  
Pneumothorax (onset)

**SHARP—continued**

Spinal Meningeal  
Hæmorrhage  
Acute Inflammation of  
Serous or Synovial  
Membranes in general  
(See *Paroxysmal*, 96)

**95. Dull**

Chronic Inflammation  
of Serous Mem-  
branes. Inflammation  
of Mucous Mem-  
branes and of Visceral  
Parenchyma

**96. Paroxysmal**

Angina Pectoris  
Aneurysm  
Appendicitis (s)  
Colic (relieved by press-  
ure)  
Cancer of Pancreas  
Calculus of Pancreas  
Cerebral Tumours  
Clot in Ureter  
Distended Bladder  
Dysentery  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Floating Kidney  
Hydatids of Kidney  
daughter cysts in ureter  
Hepatic Colic  
Lead Colic  
Lumbrici  
Locomotor Ataxy  
nephralgic or other crisis

Mercurialism  
Neuralgia (esp. Tic)  
Parturition  
Renal Calculus  
Sporadic Cholera  
Scybala or Concretions  
Strangulated Hernia  
Tubercular Synovitis  
Tubal Colic  
Vesical Calculus  
Urethral Calculus  
Uterine Fibroids  
Uterine Polypus

**97. Radiating**

Acute Aortitis  
arm  
Angina Pectoris  
left arm and shoulder  
Aneurysm of Asc. Aorta  
back, shoulders, and arms  
Abdominal Aneurysm  
back, false ribs, groin, and  
testes  
Aneurysm of Innomi-  
nate  
right shoulder  
Atony of Stomach  
shoulder  
Caries of Spine  
sternum, epigastrium, or  
abdomen  
Compression of Cord  
Gastritis, Acute Ery-  
thematous  
shoulder and left arm

**RADIATING—continued**

Hepatic Colic

umbilicus

Hip Disease

knee

Neuralgia

nerve-terminations

Oöphoritis

back and limbs

Pancreatic Calculus

to left

Pelvic Abscess

thighs

Pachymeningitis, Ext.

Spinal

Renal Calculus

thigh and testicle

Rectum, Cancer of

limbs

Spinal Tumour

nerve-endings

Spinal Meningeal

Hæmorrhage

nerve-endings

Spinal Meningitis,

Intnl.

Uterine Fibroids

genitals and legs

Vesical Calculus

meatus urinarius and testicle

**98. Shifting**

\*Flatulence

Hysteria

Locomotor Ataxy

Rheumatism

Spinal Tumour

Tapeworm

Trichinosis

**99. Gnawing**

Abdominal Aneurysm

back

Caries of Spine

Cancer of Stomach

Descending Thoracic  
Aneurysm

Gout

Lithæmia (lumbar)

Periostitis

Spinal Meningitis

**100. Increased by Movement**Acute Inflammatory  
Diseases

Abscess

Caries of Spine

Fractures

Gout

Glandular Fever

Lumbago

Neuritis

Oöphoritis

Pachymeningitis, Ext.  
Spinal

Perinephritis

Pleurisy, Acute

Pneumonia, Acute

Peritonitis

Pleurodynia

Rheumatism, Acute

Rheumatism, Muscular

**INCREASED—continued**

Sciatica  
Spinal Meningitis  
Spinal Irritation  
Synovitis  
Spinal Tumour  
Salpingitis  
Weil's Disease

**101. Increased at Night**

Most pain is so, but especially that from—  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Neuritis  
Osteitis  
Periostitis  
Renal Calculus  
Rheumatism

**SENSATION****102. TENDERNESS**

The pain of all inflammatory affections is accompanied by more or less tenderness

**103. Scalp**

Cervico-occipital Neuralgia  
Clavus Hystericus  
Cerebral Tumour over site  
Erysipelas  
Migraine  
Mastoid Abscess  
Rheumatism  
Syphilitic Periostitis  
Trigeminal Neuralgia

**104. Spine**

Abdominal Aneurysm  
Caries of Spine  
Compression of Cord  
Descending Thoracic Aneurysm  
Enlarged Bronchial Glands  
4th and 5th dorsal  
Hysteria  
Myelitis, Chronic not increased by movement  
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
Meningitis, Spinal  
'Spinal Irritation'  
Spinal Apoplexy  
Spinal Periostitis  
Tumours of Spine

**105. Lumbar**

Appendicitis (right side)  
Lumbar Abscess  
Nephritis, Acute  
Nephritis, Suppurative  
Perinephritis  
Renal Calculus  
Renal Cancer

**106. Chest**

Angina Pectoris  
Aneurysmal Prominence  
~ Caries of Sternum  
Empyæma necessitatis

TENDERNESS—*continued*

- Hysteria (Mamma)
- Intercostal Neuralgia
- Myocarditis
- Periostitis
- Phthisis (on percussion)
- Pericarditis

## HYPOCHONDRIUM

107. Right, including Liver  
Tenderness

- Acute Yellow Atrophy
- Abscess of Liver
- Cancer of Liver
- Cirrhosis of Liver  
(Hypertrophic)
- \*Cyanotic Liver
- Fatty Degeneration of Liver
- Fatty Degeneration of Heart
- Gallstones
- Hydatids, Inflamed
- Hepatitis, Acute
- Jaundice, Obstructive
- Myocarditis
- Mitral Disease
- Perihepatitis
- Sarcoma of Liver
- Syphilitic Liver
- Weil's Disease

108. Left, including Splenic  
Tenderness

- Ague
- Enteric Fever

Influenza

Impacted Fæces (angle  
of colon)

Relapsing Fever

## ABDOMEN

## 109. Epigastrium

- Addison's Disease
- Arsenic-poisoning
- Acute Yellow Atrophy
- Cancer of Stomach  
(slight)
- Cirrhosis of Stomach
- Gastritis, Acute Erythe-  
matous
- Gastritis, Chronic
- Gallstones
- Hysteria
- Hypochondriasis
- Irritant-poisoning
- Pericarditis, Acute
- Pleurisy, Diaphragm-  
atic
- Pancreas, Inflammation  
of

## \*Ulcer of Stomach

acute, small circumscribed  
area. Similar area in  
back

## 110. Iliac

Appendicitis (rt.)

Enteric Fever

right side—gurgling

Hysteria

Oöphoritis

Pelvic Cellulitis

**ABDOMEN—continued**

Pelvic Peritonitis  
Sacro-iliac Disease  
Salpingitis  
Uterine Congestion

**111. McBurney's Point**

This lies midway between  
the anterior superior  
spine of the right ilium  
and the umbilicus

Appendicitis  
point of maximum in-  
tensity

**112. Hypogastrium**

Calculus, Vesical  
\*Cystitis  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Metritis, Acute  
Pelvic Peritonitis  
Pericystitis  
Perimetritis

**113. Unclassified Abdominal Tenderness**

Cancer of Intestine  
Dysentery  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
Peritonitis, Acute  
Strangulated Hernia  
unless gangrenous  
Sequelæ of Colic  
Ulceration of Intestine

**114. Limbs**

Barlow's Disease  
lower end of each thigh

Erythema nodosum  
'Growth Fever'  
Hip Disease  
on tapping trochanter  
Leucocythaemia  
Neuritis  
Neuritis, Multiple  
Osteitis  
Periostitis  
Polymyositis  
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens  
usually left leg  
Phlebitis  
along a hard vein  
Rickets, i.  
Spinal Meningitis, Int.  
Scurvy  
Tetanus  
Trichinosis

**115. Joints**

Gout  
Hysteria  
Pyæmia  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Synovitis

**116. Perinæum**

Abscess, Ischio-rectal  
Abscess, Urethral  
\*Prostatitis

**117. Points Douloureux**  
rare in first attacks

**POINTS DOULOUREUX—**  
*continued*

**Cervico-brachial Neuralgia**

axilla, upper part of deltoid, bend of elbow, behind inner condyle

**Lumbo-abdominal Neuralgia**

spinous processes, mid crest of ilium, hypogastrium, groin, scrotum

**Intercostal Neuralgia**

spinous process, side of chest or abdomen, and a point just short of the mesial line

**Sciatica**

posterior iliac spine, sciatic notch, behind knee, head of fibula, behind external malleolus, back of foot

**Fifth Nerve (Trigeminal Neuralgia)**

1st division.—Supra orbital notch, above parietal eminence, and junction of nasal bone with nasal cartilage

2nd division.—Infraorbital foramen, malar bone, gum of upper jaw

3rd division.—Temple, in front of ear, mental foramen and side of tongue (see 111)

**118. Muscular Anæsthesia**

**Coarse Disease of Cerebrum**

**Hysteria (s)**

**Locomotor Ataxy**

**Multiple Neuritis**  
**Syringomyelia**

**119. Hyperæsthesia (Exaggerated sensation)**

This can usually be distinguished from tenderness by the skin being unduly sensitive after it has been raised from the subjacent tissues

**Acute Bronchitis**

sternal

**Barlow's Disease**

legs and knees

**Clavus hystericus**

**Compression of Cord, i.**

**Encephalitis**

**Hyperæmia of Brain**

**\*Hysteria**

**Injuries of Nerves**

especially gunshot wounds

**Myelitis, Acute**

**Neuritis, i.**

**Neuralgia**

esp. trigeminal

**Meningitis Simplex**

**Meningitis, Cerebrospinal**

**Meningitis, Int. Spinal**

**Meningitis, Tubercular Spinal**

**Pregnancy**

**Pachymeningitis, Ext. Spinal, i.**

**Spinal Meningeal Haemorrhage**

HYPERÆSTHESIA—*continued*

'Spinal Irritation'

Spinal Concussion

Tumours of Brain

## 120. Anæsthesia (Absence of common sensation)

Ague (cold stage)  
fingersAneurysm of Desc. Aorta  
3rd and 4th interspacesApoplexy  
paralysed side, unless pons  
or medulla be the seatApoplexy, Spinal  
lower extremitiesAnterior Crural Paralysis  
thigh, inner side of leg  
and foot

Compression of Cord, II.

Caisson Disease

Catalepsy (if severe)

Chorea

Cerebral Hyperæmia

Cerebral Tumours  
esp. of pons

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (late)

Concussion of Spine

Compression of Cord,  
Slow

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Disseminated Sclerosis

Embolism

Exposure to Cold  
Friedreich's Disease  
legsGeneral Paralysis of  
Insane

\*Hysteria

Hypertrophy of Brain

Hæmorrhage into Spinal Arachnoid

Herpes zoster  
between vesiclesLocomotor Ataxy  
glans penis and soles of feet

Lead-poisoning

Lepra anæsthetica

Morvan's Disease

Myelitis, Acute, II.

Myelitis, Chronic

Meningitis Simplex

Meningitis, Spinal (late)

Neuritis

Neuroma

Pressure on Nerve-trunk

Sciatica

Softening, Chronic (s)

Spinal Pachymeningitis  
Ext. II.

Syringomyelia

arms and chest

Transverse Softening of  
Cord

lower extremities

Tumours of Cord

Tetany

ANÆSTHESIA—*continued*

- Typhic state, 143
- Thrombosis
- Unilateral Lesion of Cord
  - if dorsal region, one leg
- (See *Loss of Consciousness*, 802, and *Numbness*, 126)
- 121. Hemianæsthesia** (Sensation absent on one side)
  - Apoplexy (x)
  - Cerebellar Disease
    - s. of opposite side
  - Hemic chorea
  - Hysteria
    - u. of left side
  - Paralysis of 5th Nerve
  - Thrombosis or Rupture of Posterior Cerebral Artery
  - Tumour of Brain
    - posterior part of internal capsule
  - Unilateral Lesion of Cord
    - upper cervical
  - Unilateral Atrophy of Brain
- 122. Analgesia** (Insensitivity to pain)
  - Catalepsy, Severe
  - Diphtheritic Paralysis
  - General Paralysis of Insane

- Hysteria
  - often hemianalgesia
- Hystero-epilepsy
- Locomotor Ataxy
- Syringomyelia
- Transverse Softening of Cord.

**123. THERMÆSTHESIA**  
(Sense of temperature)

- 124. Lost or diminished**
  - Lepra anæsthetica
  - Locomotor Ataxy
  - Syringomyelia
  - Transverse Softening of Cord

- 125. Increased**
  - Degeneration of Cerebral Ganglia
  - Neuritis

- 126. Numbness**
  - Appendicitis
    - right leg—early
  - Acroparæsthesia
    - fingers, toes, lips, and tongue
  - Aura epileptica
  - Apoplexy (præm.)
  - Apoplexy, Spinal
  - Aconite-poisoning
  - Beri-beri
  - Bromism
  - \*Circulation, Defective
  - Hysteria
  - Hysterical œdema

NUMBNESS—*continued*

Hyperæmia, Spinal  
Leprosy  
Locomotor Ataxy (soles)  
Myxœdema  
Myelitis, Acute  
Neuritis  
Neuroma (x)  
Neuralgia (præm.)  
Recklinghausen's Disease  
Spinal Tumour  
Sciatica  
Softening, Chronic  
Syringomyelia  
Tetany

## 127. Itching, Formication, or Tingling

Apoplexy (præm.)  
Aura epileptica  
Anæmia of Brain  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Cheiropompholyx  
Chloasma  
Copaibism  
Dermatitis  
Disseminated Sclerosis  
Desquamation  
Diabetes (genitals)  
Dysidrosis  
Ergotism  
Encephalitis  
Eczema  
Fæcal Accumulation

Gout  
Hydroa  
Hyperæmia of Brain  
Hyperæmia, Spinal  
Hæmorrhoids  
Hysteria  
Hypertrophy of Heart  
Irritating Clothing  
Irregularity of Circulation  
Jaundice  
Lichen  
Leucorrhœa  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Meralgia paræsthetica (thigh)  
Myelitis  
Meningeal Hæmorrhage, Spinal  
Menopause (Pruritus vulvæ)  
Nephritis  
Pediculi, etc.  
Phthiriasis  
Pruritus  
Prurigo  
Pityriasis  
Psoriasis, i.  
Pemphigus (x)  
Pressure on a Nerve  
Scabies  
Spinal Hyperæmia  
Spinal Irritation  
Spinal Meningitis

**ITCHING—continued**

Spinal Apoplexy  
Scleroderma  
Stings  
Sciatica  
Tetany  
Tumours of Brain  
Tumours of Spinal Cord  
Urticaria  
Uterine Disease  
Variola  
Worms (mucous orifices)

**128. Präcordial Anxiety or Sinking**

Aneurysm  
Aortitis  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Asthenia in general  
Angina Pectoris  
Atony of Stomach  
Cholera  
Dilatation of Heart  
Displacement of Heart  
Flatulence  
Heart Lesions in general  
Lithæmia  
Melancholia  
Myocarditis, Acute  
Pericarditis  
Syphilitic Heart

**129. Heartburn (Cardialgia)**

Due to lactic acid

Cancer of Stomach  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Gastralgia  
Gastritis  
Indigestion  
esp. of fatty food  
Ulcer of Stomach

**130. Fear of Open Spaces**

Agoraphobia

**131. Girdle Sensation**

Ataxic Paraplegia  
Crushing Lesion of Cord  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Myelitis  
Paraplegia  
Spinal Meningitis  
Sprained Diaphragm  
from vomiting, etc.  
Tumours of Cord

**132. Subjective Heat**

Exophthalmic Goitre  
Irritant-poisoning  
Influenza  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Menopause  
Paralysis agitans  
epigastrium and back  
Rectum, Cancer of  
Spinal Irritation  
back  
Cold (see *Chills*, 147)

**133. Fulness**

Atony of Stomach  
Dilatation of Stomach

**FULNESS—continued**

Emphysæma	Cervicitis
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	Congestion of Uterus
Gastric Irritation	Dysmenorrhœa
Gastritis, Chronic	Distension of Bladder
Goitre, Exophthalmic	Fæcal Accumulation
Hypertrophy of Heart	Hypertrophic Endometritis
Hepatic Enlargements	Hypertrophied Cervix
Peritonitis, Chronic	Inversion of Uterus
Remittent Fever	Labour

**134. Weight**

Aura epileptica	Ovarian Cyst
Atony of Stomach	Prolapsus Uteri
Apoplexy (præm.)	Periproctitis
Dyspepsia	Prostatitis
Dilatation of Stomach	Retained Menses or Decidua
Dilatation of Heart	Retroversion
Displacement of Heart	Subinvolution
Endocarditis, Acute	Uterine Fibroid or Polypus
Flatulence	(See <i>Weight</i> , 134 ; <i>Tenesmus</i> , 36)
Gastric Irritation	
Gastritis, Chronic	
Hæmatemesis (præm.)	
Hæmoptysis (præm.)	
sternum	
Hypertrophic Cirrhosis	
of Liver	
Lithæmia (epigastrium)	
Syphilitic Liver	
Trichinosis	

**135. Bearing Down**

Abortion (threatening)

**136. Oppression**

Angina Pectoris
Aortitis
Asthma, Spasmodic
Aneurysm
*Dyspepsia
Emphysæma
Exophthalmic Goitre
Hysteria
Mediastinal Tumour

**OPPRESSION—continued**

Pericardial Effusion

(See *Weight*, 134)**137. Faintness (with or without giddiness)**

Anæmia

Aneurysm

Angina Pectoris

Addison's Disease

Ascites

Aortic Disease

Bradycardia

Diphtheria

Dilatation of Heart

Dissecting Aneurysm

Emotion

Exhaustion

Flatulence

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Heated Air

Hæmorrhage

Intercostal Neuralgia

Leucocythæmia

Menière's Disease

Pregnancy

Pain

Pleural Effusion  
(esp. left)

Perforation of Bowel

Poisoning by Depressants

Pneumothorax

Quickening

Shock

Strangulated Hernia

Tapeworm

Thrombosis of Pulm.

Artery

(See *Vertigo*, 139)**138. Hutchinson's Mask**

A feeling as if the face were compressed

Locomotor Ataxy

**139. Vertigo or Giddiness**

Aura epileptica

Asthenopia, Muscular

Alcoholism

Apoplexy (præm.)

Arterio-sclerosis

Bulbar Paralysis  
(præm.)

Catalepsy

\*Constipation

Cervico-occipital Neuralgia

Cirrhosis of Kidney

Cinchonism

Corrosive-poisoning

Dilatation of Stomach  
(a stomacho læso)

Disseminated Sclerosis

Encephalitis

Epilepsy

Facial Paralysis (onset)

Gastritis (chronic)

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypertrophy of Heart

VERTIGO—*continued*

Hydrocephalus (chronic)	Chlorosis
Hæmatoma of Dura Mater	Carcinoma
Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy	Diabetes
Jaundice	Dysentery
Laryngeal Vertigo	Dilatation of Heart
Lithæmia	Exophthalmic Goitre
Labyrinthitis	Fæcal Accumulation
Labyrinthine Growths	Influenza
Menière's Disease	Incubation stage of Exanthemata
Migraine	Jaundice
Petit Mal	Lipomatosis neurotica
Plague	Leucocythæmia
Ptomainism	Lithæmia
Stokes Adams Disease	Myxoedema
Typhus (Inv.)	Neurasthenia
Tumour of Brain	Nephritis
lesions of pons, c. quadrigemina, cerebellum, and middle cerebellar peduncle	Pancreatic Disease
Weil's Disease	Pyelitis (chronic)
Also abuse of tea or tobacco	Pyrexia
(See <i>Gait</i> , 729; <i>Mal-Coördination</i> , 743)	Scurvy

## WEAKNESS

140. Lassitude and Debility	
Anæmia	
Atony of Stomach	
Convalescence from Acute Disease	

## 141. Prostration

Acute Yellow Atrophy	
Buhl's Disease	
Cancrum Oris	
Cholera	
Concussion of Brain or Spine	
Diarrhoea (severe)	
Dysentery (late)	
Embolism of Pulm. Artery	
Fat Embolism	
Endocarditis	

**PROSTRATION—continued**

Gangrene of Lung  
Glanders  
Hepatic Colic  
Hæmorrhage  
Hyperpyrexia  
Inversion of Uterus  
Plague  
Ptomainism  
Quinsy  
Relapsing Fever  
Trichinosis  
Typhic state, 143  
Tuberculosis, Acute

**142. Collapse**

Aniline-poisoning (absorption)  
Acute Alcoholism  
Embolism of Pulmonary Artery  
Hæmorrhage, Profuse  
Hydrophobia (late)  
Hernia, Gangrenous  
Perforation of Diaphragm  
Perforation of Stomach  
Perforation of Intestine  
Pneumo-pericardium  
Rupture of Bladder  
Rupture of Heart  
Rupture of Uterus  
Rupture of Ectopic Amnion  
Rupture of Ovarian Cyst

Poisoning by Aconite and Heart Depressants generally

The three preceding divisions run into one another

**143. Typhic State**

Anthrax  
Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Dysentery (term.)  
Erysipelas (severe)  
Enteric (severe)  
Extravasation of Urine  
Jaundice (severe)  
Ptomainism  
Plague  
Pyæmia  
Phosphorus-poisoning  
Septicæmia  
Scarlatina, Malignant  
Typhus, Malignant  
Variola, Malignant

**144. Loss of Sexual Power**

Atrophy of Testes  
Ataxic Paraplegia (early)  
General Paralysis but exalted at first  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Primary Spastic Paraplegia  
Progressive Musc. Atrophy

**RIGORS AND CHILLS****145. Rigors or Shivering Fits**

- Appendicitis
- Catheterisation
- Calculus, Passage of
- Diphtheria (s)
- Erysipelas (s)
- Empyæma
- Kussmaul's Disease
- Meningitis
- Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal
- Meningitis, Internal Spinal
- \*Pneumonia, Acute
- Pyæmia
- Pyelitis, Acute
- Pelvic Abscess
- Pelvic Peritonitis
- Renal Abscess
- Renal Embolism
- Rheumatism, Acute
- Relapsing Fever
- Septicæmia
- Scarlatina (s)
- Suppurative Spinal Pachymeningitis
- Suppurative Synovitis
- \*Suppuration (onset of)
- Typhus
- Thrombosis
- Ulcerative Endocarditis
- Variola

Weil's Disease (onset)  
Woillez's Disease (onset)

**146. Recurring Rigors**

- Ague
- Gallstones
- Glanders
- Pleurisy (s)
- Perinephritis
- Renal Calculus
- Tuberculosis, Acute

**147. Chills**

- Chiefly in the back
- Ague
- Coryza (s)
- Dysentery
- Erysipelas
- Glanders, I.
- Herpes Laryngis
- Hysteria
- \*Influenza
- Locomotor Ataxy
- Myxoedema
- Migraine, I.
- Mumps (onset)
- Pyonephrosis
- Phthisis, Acute
- Pleurisy, Acute
- Periarteritis nodosa
- Recurrent Fever
- Rheumatism, Acute
- Salpingitis
- Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis

CHILLS—*continued*

‘Spinal Irritation’

Spinal Meningitis

## VISION

## 148. Double Vision (Diplopia)

Alcoholism

Asthenopia, Muscular (s)

Disseminated Sclerosis (s)

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Locomotor Ataxy

Ophthalmoplegia ext-  
erna

Paralysis of Third Nerve

Paralysis of Fourth Nerve

Paralysis of Sixth Nerve

Tumour of Brain

(See *Paralysis*, 746)

## 149. Hemianopsia

Cerebral lesion on side opposite to that of the blind halves

Rupture or Occlusion of Posterior Cerebral Artery

Tumour of posterior part of Internal Capsule, Optic Chiasma, Optic Tract or Occipital Lobe

(See 283)

## 150. Contraction of Visual Field

Choro-retinitis pigmentosa

Choroiditis, Exudative  
Detached Retina

Embolism of Cerebral Artery

Foreign Body in Cornea, Lens, or Vitreous

Opacities in Cornea, Lens, or Vitreous

Glaucoma

Hæmorrhage into Retina

Injuries to Eyeball

Nyctalopia

Optic Atrophy

## 151. Hemeralopia (Night blindness)

Ague

Nephritis

Retinitis pigmentosa

Scurvy

## 152. Muscæ Volitantes (Black specks)

Anæmia of Brain

Cholera

Duodenal Catarrh

Hysteria

Hypertrophy of Heart

Hyperæmia of Brain

\*Liver Disorders

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES—  
*continued*

Opacities of Vitreous

Tumour of Brain

153. Rainbow Edges to  
Objects

Glaucoma

## 154. Sparks or Flashes

Aura epileptica

Apoplexy (præm.)

Delirium Tremens

Epilepsy

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypochondriasis

Hysteria

Insanity

Migraine

wavy glimmer

Meningitis

Thrombosis of Cerebral  
Vessels155. Photophobia (Intoler-  
ance of light)

Anæmia of Brain

Arsenic-poisoning

Cyclitis

Choroiditis

Cinchonism

Encephalitis

Gastritis, Acute (s)

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypertrophy of Brain

Hysteria

Hooping Cough, i.

Iritis

Keratitis

Migraine

Measles, i., and præm.

Meningitis, i.

Ophthalmia

Retinitis

Trichinosis

Typhus (præm.)

Ulcer or Vesicle of  
Cornea156. Amblyopia (Feeble  
sight)

Atrophy of Brain

Alcoholism (s)

Bromism

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxy

Hydrocephalus

Locomotor Ataxy

Migraine

Mercurialism

Salicism

Tobacco, Abuse of

Tumour of Brain

157. Amaurosis (Blindness  
from extra-ocular  
causes)Anæmia of Brain  
(transient)

Amenorrhœa

Cirrhosis of Kidney (s)

Cerebellar Disease

AMAUROSIS—*continued*

Cinchonism  
Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitis  
Cerebral Hæmorrhage  
(■)  
Epilepsy  
Embolism of Brain  
Hydrocephalus  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Meningitis  
Syphilis  
Softening of Brain  
Suppression of Menses,  
Sudden  
Tumour of Brain  
Tobacco Abuse  
Uræmia

## HEARING

## 158. Deafness

Adenoids  
Atrophy of Brain  
Ankylosed Ossicles  
Auditory Neuritis  
Bromism  
Congenital Deafness  
Coryza  
Cinchonism  
Diphtheria  
Enteric Fever  
Emotions  
Eustachian Obstruction  
Exanthemata (slight)

Hay Fever  
Hysteria  
Hydrocephalus  
Hæmorrhage, Intra-  
cranial  
Lead-poisoning (s)  
Leucocythaemia (late)  
Locomotor Ataxy (s)  
Labyrinth, Tumours  
and Cancer of  
Lesion of Medulla,  
Pons, or Superior  
Temporo-sphenoidal  
Convolution  
Ménière's Disease, n.  
Meningitis  
esp. basilar  
Meningitis, Cerebro-  
spinal  
Mumps  
Mental Strain  
Measles  
Nephritis, Chr.  
Nervousness  
Otitis media  
Otitis interna  
Polypi, Nasal  
Polypi, Aural  
Pharyngitis  
Ruptured Tympanum  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Salicism  
Shock  
Syphilis  
Typhus

DEAFNESS—*continued*

Uræmia

Wax in Meatus

## 159. Exalted Hearing

Convalescence from  
Fevers

Epilepsy

Gastritis, Acute

Hysteria

Hydrophobia

Hypochondriasis

Inflammation of Brain  
or Membranes

Migraine

Nervousness

Tetanus

Tumours of Brain

160. Tinnitus Aurium (Sub-  
jective sounds)

Aura epileptica

Alcoholism, Chronic

Anæmia of Brain

Aneurysm of Base of  
Skull

Apoplexy (præm.)

Blow upon Head

Cinchonism

Cervico-occipital Neur-  
algia

Catalepsy (præm.)

Cholera

Delirium Tremens

Enteric Fever

Ergotism

Hypertrophy of Heart

Hysteria

Indigestion (s)

Leucocythæmia

Lithæmia

Mumps

Meningitis

Malaria

Mania

Menière's Disease

Otitis, Suppurative

Obstructed Eustachian  
Tube

Polypus, Nasal or Aural

Remittent Fever

Typhus

Tumour of Brain

Tapeworm

Thrombosis, Cerebral

\*Wax in Meatus

## TUNING-FORK

## 161. Sound Increased

Obstructive Deafness

Over-tension of Mem-  
brane or Ossicles

## 162. Sound Diminished

Nervous Deafness

## 163. Positive Rinne

(normal condition)

The tuning-fork placed  
opposite the meatus is  
still audible after it has  
ceased to be heard while  
in contact with the  
mastoid process

**TUNING-FORK—continued**  
**Negative Rinne**

inaudible as above

Defective Sound Conduction

**164. Positive Weber**  
    (**Weber +**)

The tuning-fork placed on the forehead is heard loudest in the deaf ear

Obstructive Deafness

**Negative Weber**  
    (**Weber —**)

The tuning-fork placed on the forehead is heard loudest in the sound ear

Nerve Deafness in the deaf ear

### TASTE

**165. Lost or Impaired (Ageusia)**

Anæsthesia or Paralysis of Fifth Nerve

Bulbar Paralysis

Bromism

\*Coryza

Facial Paralysis when chorda tympani is involved

Hysteria

Nasal Polypus or Obstruction

Paralysis of Glossopharyngeal

Rhinitis, Atrophic

Tongue dry or thickly furred

Tumour of Brain

**166. Perverted (Parageusia)**

Hysteria

Insanity (see *Pica*, 31)

**167. Foul (Cacogeusia)**

Duodenal Catarrh

Dyspepsia

Epilepsy

\*Fæcal Accumulation

Gangrene of Lung

Gastric Irritation

Hysteria

Insanity

Jaundice

Lithæmia

Liver Affections

Myxœdema

Peritonitis

Poisoning by Arsenic, Copper, Mercury, Lead, Iodides, or Tartar Emetic

Phthisis

Teeth, Caries of

Typhus

Variola

### SMELL

**168. Lost or Impaired (Anosmia)**

Adenoids

ANOSMIA—*continued*

Abscess at Root of Nose

Aphasia (unilateral, s)

\*Coryza

Cerebellar Tumour

Congenital Absence of Olfactory Bulbs

Facial Paralysis (s)

Hysteria

Hydrocephalus

Injuries to Head

Noxious Vapour

Occlusion of Nostrils

Olfactory Clefts

Ozæna

Paralysis of Fifth Nerve  
from dryness of mucous  
membrane

Polypi

Rhinitis, Atrophic

Rhinoliths

Syphilis

Tumour of Brain  
post. third of internal  
capsule (unilateral)

Typhus

Tobacco, Abuse of

## 169. Subjective Smells

Aura epileptica

Hysteria

Insanity

Myxoedema

Meningitis

Tumour of Brain

front of temporo-sphen-  
oidal lobe

## SWALLOW

## 170. Dysphagia

Aortic Aneurysm

Atlanto-axial Disease

Bronchial Glands, En-  
larged

Crico-arytenoid  
Arthritis

Chorea

Cancer of Tongue,  
Larynx, Pharynx, or  
Œsophagus

Concretions in Tonsil

Diphtheria

Glandular Fever

Glossitis

Goitre (x)

Gumma of Pharynx

Hydropericardium

Herpes of Pharynx

Impacted Foreign Body

Laryngitis

Laryngitis, Tubercular

Lymphadenoma

Lupus of Throat (slight)

Measles

Mercurial Stomatitis

Œsophagismus

Œsophagitis

Pharyngeal Plaque  
muqueuse

DYSPHAGIA—*continued*

Pharyngitis	Stomatitis
Perichondritis of Larynx	*Tonsillitis
Parotitis	Tonsillitis, Rheumatic or Gouty
Pachydermia Laryngis	Tonsillitis, Septic
Pleural Effusion, Large	Tonsillitis, Syphilitic
Post-pharyngeal Abscess	Typhus
Ptomainism	Tubercle of Pharynx
Quinsy	Tumour of Media- stинum
Tubercular Pharyngitis	Tetanus
Scarlatina	Trichiniasis
Sarcoma of Pharynx	Volvulus of Oesophagus
Spasm of Pharynx	Variola or Varicella eruption on fauces
Stricture of Oesophagus	(See <i>Paralysis of Deglutition</i> , 755)

## PART II

### INSPECTION AND OBSERVATION

CONTRACTIONS : s, sometimes ; u, usually ; x, exceptionally ; i, first stage ; ii, second stage ; iii, third stage ; \*, the most probable or characteristic disease.

#### NUTRITION

##### 171. Development of Fat

Alcoholism  
Chlorosis  
Cretinism  
Cessation of Active Habits  
Cessation of Active Occupation  
Dementia  
Encephalitis (s)  
Lipomatosis neurotica  
Myxedema  
Menopause  
Mitral Disease (s)  
Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis  
Rickets  
Sclerosis, Disseminated

##### 172. Local Muscular Wasting

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis  
hand, etc.

Bulbar Paralysis  
tongue, lips, and (later) limbs  
Circumflex Paralysis  
deltoid  
Compression of Cord  
Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy  
including face  
Infantile Paralysis  
Injury to Motor Nerve  
Lead Palsy  
Myelitis, Acute  
esp. when in lumbar enlargement  
Morvan's Disease  
Neuritis, ii.  
Peripheral Paralysis in general  
very rapid  
Polymyositis  
muscles firm  
Pseudo - hypertrophic Paralysis (latissimus dorsi)  
in strong contrast to infraspinatus

MUSCULAR WASTING—  
*continued*

Progressive Muscular Atrophy

‘main en griffe.’ Ball of thumb first

Rheumatism, Old

Sciatica, Old

Syringomyelia  
hand first

Spinal Tumour

Spinal Paralysis of Adults, Acute

Spinal Paralysis, Chr. Atrophic

## 173. General Wasting and Cachexia

Anæmia

Addison's Disease

Bronchiectasis

Bronchorrhœa

Cirrhosis of Stomach

Cirrhosis of Lung

Carcinoma

Constipation, Habitual

Cholera

Cholangitis, Chr. Fibrous

\*Diabetes

Diarrhœa

esp. in infants

Dysentery

Dilatation of Stomach

Duodenal Catarrh

Enteritis

Empyæma

Exophthalmic Goitre

Exanthemata, The

Gastritis, Chronic

Growth, Rapid

Hydatids

Hæmorrhages

Intrathoracic Tumours

if obstructing thoracic duct

Infantile Scurvy

Jaundice

Lactation, Prolonged

Locomotor Ataxy

Menopause

Melancholia

Malaria

Meningitis

Marasmus

Mollities Ossium

Measles

even from 3rd. day of incubation

Morphinism

Myelitis, II.

Overfeeding (infants)

Ovarian Cyst

Pelvic Abscess

Phthisis

Peritonitis, Tubercular

Pancreatic Disease

Pyloric Obstruction

Relapsing Fever

Sprue

Stricture of Oesophagus

Suppuration, Chronic

## GENERAL WASTING—continued

Syphilis, Hered. or Tertiary  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Worms (s)

## SKIN

## 174. Dry (Anidrosis)

Ascites  
 Ague (hot stage)  
 Atrophy, Senile  
 Cretinism  
 Compression of Cord,  
 Slow  
 Dysidrosis  
 Diabetes  
 Enteric Fever  
 Gout (attack)  
 Influenza  
 Ichthyosis  
 Myxoedema  
 Melancholia  
 Perinephritis  
 Peritonitis, Chronic  
 Psoriasis  
 Prurigo  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 except hands  
 Syringomyelia  
 affected limb  
 Scleroderma  
 Scurvy  
 Tumour of Brain

## Xeroderma

\* \* A dry skin is the normal condition in many persons

## 175. Clammy

Angina Pectoris  
 Arsenic-poisoning  
 Alcoholic Coma  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Colic  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Hepatic Colic  
 Intestinal Obstruction  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Menière's Disease  
 Shock  
 Syncope  
 Sunstroke  
 Thrombosis, Cerebral

## SWEATING

## 176. General

\* Ague, III.  
 Apoplexy  
 Bronchiectasis (night)  
 Bronchitis, Capillary  
 Debility  
 Defervescence  
 Diaphoretics  
 Dropsy, Cardiac  
 Epilepsy  
 Emotions  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart  
 Glanders

SWEATING—*continued*

Gout, II.  
 Hydatid of Lung (night)  
 Influenza  
 Phthisis (night)  
 Polymyositis  
 Pyæmia  
 Pyonephrosis  
 Pneumonia  
 Pulmonary Osteo-  
 arthropathy  
 Remittent Fever  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Renal Colic  
 \*Rheumatism, Acute  
 Spinal Apoplexy  
 Septicæmia  
 Trichinosis  
 Tuberculosis

## 177. Partial

Hemiplegia (x)  
 unilateral  
 Intrathoracic Aneurysm  
 or Tumour  
 side of face  
 Facial Hemihypertrophy  
 affected side  
 Bromidrosis  
 feet and axillæ  
 Suppurative Parotitis  
 unilateral  
 Rickets  
 head  
 178. Chylo-serous  
 Chyluria (rare)

179. Bloody (Hæmidrosis)  
 General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Hysteria  
 Rupture of Capillaries  
 into Sweat Ducts  
 Self-inflicted Punctures

180. Coloured (chromidro-  
 sis)  
 Usually in neurotic young  
 women  
 Red  
 bacteria  
 Green or blue  
 iron or copper internally

## 181. Offensive

Bromidrosis  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Scurvy  
 Variola

Pallid, see Face

## 182. Yellow

Anæmia of dark persons  
 Bruises, III.  
 Chlorosis  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Jaundice (230)  
 Mucous Disease  
 Nitric-acid Stains  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 lemon  
 Paroxysmal Hæmoglo-  
 binuria

## YELLOW—continued

Yellow Fever

Xanthelasma

esp. eyelids

\* \* Yellow palms are said to be common in enteric fever

## 183. Pigmented or Bronzed Patches

\* Addison's Disease

Acanthosis nigricans  
warty

Abdominal Tumours (s)

Arsenic-poisoning

Diabetes (s)

Exophthalmic Goitre

Kidney, Contracted (s)

Lepra anæsthetica

Leucoderma

Morpheæa

Melanotic Liver

Malarial Cachexia

Pregnancy

Pellagra

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Recklinghausen's Disease

Syphilis (s)

Tinea versicolor

Urticaria pigmentosa

(See 495)

\* \* Also intermittent pressure (garters, collar-stud, etc.)

## 184. Grey

Argyria

Antifebrin  
slaty anæmia

## 185. White Patches

Facial Hemiatrophy

Keloid

Leprosy

Leucoderma

pigmented border

Morpheæa

not hard

Scleroderma

hard

Scars

## 186. Cyanosis (see Face, 226)

## 187. Thickened

Abscess, Impending

Cellulitis

Erysipelas

Ichthyosis

Keloid

Lichen ruber

Leprosy

Phlebitis

Scars

Scleroderma

Sclerema

Sclerodactyla

fingers and face

(See *Œdema*, 191)

## 188. Red

Acute Articular Osteitis

Abscess

Chilblain

RED—*continued*

Cellulitis  
Erythema  
Erythema nodosum  
Erysipelas  
Erythromelalgia  
Gout  
Lymphangiectasis  
Neuritis (x)  
Rubefacients  
Scalds and Burns  
Synovitis, Acute  
Scarlatina (see *Erythema*, 197; *Face*, 226)

## 189. Sudamina and Miliaria

Cheiropompholyx  
Enteric Fever  
Hyperidrosis  
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
Malignant Fevers  
Phthisis  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Relapsing Fever  
Trichinosis

## 190. Petechiæ and Ecchymosis

Ague  
Amyloid  
Anæmia  
Barlow's Disease  
Blows

Buhl's Disease  
Cancer of Liver  
Cerebro-spinal Menigitis  
Cirrhosis of Liver  
Chloralism  
Dysentery  
Dilatation of Heart  
Diphtheria  
Erythema multiforme  
Hæmophilia  
Iodism  
Infective Endocarditis  
Jaundice  
Leucocythæmia  
Measles  
Malignant Fevers  
esp. variola and typhus  
Nephritis  
Psittacosis  
Plague  
\*Purpura hæmorrhagica  
Pernicious Anæmia  
Phthisis (s)  
Peliosis rheumatica  
Remittent Fever  
Rupture of Vein  
Rheumatism, Acute (s)  
Scurvy  
Typhic state (143)  
Valvular Disease  
Yellow Atrophy, Acute  
Yellow Fever

191. **Œdema and Anasarca**

Abscess  
 Angio-neurotic **Œdema**  
 Amyloid (late)  
 Atrophy of Heart  
 Aortic Disease (x)  
     very advanced cases  
 Aortic Aneurysm  
 Anæmia  
 Beri-beri  
 Buhl's Disease (s)  
 Bronchitis, Chronic (s)  
 Cellulitis  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
     (term.)  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Diabetes (late)  
 Displaced Heart  
 Erysipelas  
 Empyæma  
     affected side (s)  
 Emphysæma (late)  
 Extravasation of Urine  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
     Heart  
 Fibroid Disease of  
     Heart  
 Glanders  
 Gout  
 Hysterical **Œdema**  
     bluish, not pitting  
 Hypertrophy of Heart,  
     II.  
 Malformation of Heart

Mitral Regurgitation  
 Myxœdema  
     not pitting  
 Nephritis, Acute and  
     Chronic  
 Neuritis (x)  
 Pericardium, Adherent  
 Pneumo-peritonæum  
     epigastrium  
 Perinephritic Abscess  
     lumbar region  
 Pleural Effusion  
     same side (x)  
 Suppurative Synovitis  
 Scurvy (feet)  
 Syphilitic Disease of  
     Heart  
 Tricuspid Regurgitation  
 Urticaria (see *Limbs*,  
     481; *Face*, 237)

192. **Emphysæma, Interstitial**

Pneumothorax (s)  
 Perforation of Stomach  
     or Bowel (x)  
 Ulceration of Larynx,  
 Wound of Lung,  
     Larynx, or Intestine

193. **Inelastic**

Atrophy, Senile  
 Coma  
 Cholera  
 Enteric Fever  
 Meningitis

INELASTIC—*continued*

Syphilis, Hereditary  
Typhus  
Typhic state (143)

## 194. Glossy

Gout  
Injury to Nerves  
Leprosy — non-Tuber-  
culated  
Syringomyelia  
Stretched Skin (from  
any cause)

## 195. Desquamation

Sequel of Dermatitis of  
some kind  
Dengué  
Erythema (s)  
Erysipelas  
Enteric Fever (x)  
Eczema  
Favus (yellow)  
Gout  
Herpes  
Ichthyosis  
Lupus  
Measles  
branny  
Psoriasis  
Pityriasis  
Pityriasis rubra  
flakes  
Rötheln (slight)  
Scurvy (legs)

## \*Scarlatina

flakes—from 7th day to  
about 7th week

Syphilis  
Seborrhœa  
fatty scales  
Tinea tonsurans  
Xeroderma

## 196. Scars follow

Anthrax  
Abscess  
Acne rosacea  
Burns (if deep)  
Boils  
Carbuncles  
Ecthyma (severe)  
Gangrene  
Herpes zoster  
Lupus vulgaris  
bluish, papery  
Lupus exedens  
Lupus syphiliticus  
large  
Lupus erythematosus  
Ulcers  
Varicella (s)  
Variola  
Wet-cupping  
Wounds

## 197. Erythema

Arnica  
Antipyrin  
Arsenic  
Bromism

ERYTHEMA—*continued*

Belladonna  
 Boric Acid  
 Copaiba  
 Croton Oil  
 Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
 gitis  
 Chloral  
 Cubebs  
 Dengué  
 Extravasation of Urine  
 Erythema simplex  
 E. scarlatiniforme  
 common after operations  
 —throat normal  
 Erysipelas  
 Gout  
 Hydroa, i.  
 Intertrigo  
 Iodism (x)  
 Malingering  
 Ptomainism  
 Phlebitis  
 Pellagra  
 Quinism  
 Rubefacients  
 Rhubarb  
 Raynaud's Disease  
 Rötheln  
 Sulfonal  
 Salicylic Acid  
 Scarlatina  
 neck first  
 Urticaria  
 around wheals

## 198. Macules

Dermatitis herpeti-  
 formis  
 Freckles  
 Lupus  
 Nævus  
 Roseola (s)  
 Syphilis  
 Spilus  
 Typhus  
 mulberry—chiefly on ab-  
 domen

## 199. Papules

A papule may be the first  
 stage of a vesicle, püs-  
 tule, or crust  
 Dermatitis herpeti-  
 formis  
 Enteric Féver  
 lenticular—several crops,  
 chiefly about hypochon-  
 dria  
 Lichen  
 Lichen ruber  
 flat and sometimes umbili-  
 cated  
 Measles  
 face first; spots isolated  
 at first, afterwards  
 grouped  
 Psittacosis  
 Phthiriasis  
 Prurigo  
 Rötheln  
 Roseola  
 Scabies

PAPULES—*continued*

Syphilis  
 Variola  
 first 3 days of eruption  
 —face and wrists first  
 Varicella  
 several crops

## 200. Vesicles

Anthrax  
 Arnica externally  
 Antimony externally  
 Arsenic-poisoning,  
 Chronic  
 Bromism  
 Cheiropompholyx  
 Dermatitis repens  
 Dermatitis herpeti-  
 formis  
 Eczema  
 Grocer's Itch  
 Glanders  
 Hydroa  
 Herpes zoster  
 track of a nerve, u. rt.  
 intercostal  
 Herpes iris  
 rings  
 Herpes simplex  
 Miliaria  
 Syphilis  
 Scabies  
 esp. between fingers  
 Sudamina  
 Sulphur Inunction  
 Varicella  
 12th to 36th hour of disease,

not umbilicated, collapse  
 on pricking, several  
 crops, fluid rarely  
 turbid

## Variola

3rd to 6th day, umbili-  
 cated, do not collapse on  
 pricking, single crop, be-  
 come turbid before dry-  
 ing up.

## 201. Bullæ

Blisters  
 Burns  
 Cheiropompholyx  
 Dermatitis herpeti-  
 formis  
 Erysipelas  
 Gangrene, I.  
 Glanders  
 Hydroa  
 Leprosy  
 Morvan's Disease  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-  
 spinal  
 Pemphigus  
 Raynaud's Disease  
 black and symmetrical  
 Rupia, I.  
 Scald  
 Syringomyelia  
 affected limb  
 Scurvy  
 containing blood  
 Syphilis, Hereditary

## 202. Pustules

Anthrax

PUSTULES—*continued*

Ecthyma  
Eczema pustulare  
Glanders  
Impetigo contagiosa  
Porrigo  
Scabies  
Sycosis  
Variola  
Varicella (x)

stage of an eruption  
which began as a papule

Acne sebacea  
fatty  
Eczema  
Erythema  
Favus (scutula)  
yellow  
Impetigo  
Leprosy  
Rupia  
Ringworm (s)  
Sycosis  
Scabies  
Variola

## 203. Tubercles

Acne  
Bromism  
Epithelioma  
Elephantiasis  
Iodism (x)  
Keloid  
Lupus  
Molluscum  
Phyma  
Recklinghausen's Disease  
generalised neuro-fibromata  
Rodent Ulcer  
Sycosis  
Scrofula  
Syphilis  
Vitiligo  
Warts  
Yaws

## 205. Parasites

Achorion Schönleinii  
(Favus)  
Acarus scabiei  
(Itch)  
Microsporon Audouinii  
(Alopecia)  
Microsporon furfur  
(Pityriasis versicolor)  
Microsporon mentagrophytes  
(Sycosis)  
Pediculus corporis  
(Phthiriasis)  
Trichophyton tonsurans  
(Ringworm)

## 204. Crusts

A crust may be the last

## 206. Wheals

Angio-neurotic œdema  
202-206

## WHEALS—continued

Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitis  
Dermatitis herpeti-  
formis  
Polymyositis  
Peliosis rheumatica  
\*Urticaria  
Also Nettle-sting and  
the internal use of  
Antipyrin  
Antimony  
Bromides  
Copaiba  
Iodides  
Morphine  
Quinine  
Santonin  
Sulfonal

- (h) Gouty  
superficial, over gouty  
joints
- (i) Syphilitic, Tertiary  
abrupt edges with dark red  
areola
- (j) Lupous
- (k) Rodent
- (l) Cancerous  
secondary deposit in glands
- (m) Varicose
- (n) CEdematous  
œdematous granulations  
usually imply diseased  
bone
- (o) Hæmorrhagic
- (p) Irritable
- (q) Inflamed
- (r) Indolent  
u. on leg
- (s) Phagedænic

## 207. Ulcers

- (a) Simple
- (b) Inflammatory  
u. lower part of shin,  
'angry,' sharp edges
- (c) Eczematous
- (d) Cold  
fingers and toes
- (e) Senile
- (f) Tubercular  
on neck or near a joint,  
oval or confluent, bleeds  
easily, edges undermined,  
pink areola
- (g) Scorbutic  
'bullock's liver crusts'

## HEAD

208. Shape and Size Al-  
tered

Acromegaly  
enlarged bones and soft  
parts

Achondroplasia  
large and broad, 'bulldog'  
type

Cretinism  
large, flat-topped

Hydrocephalus  
large and spherical

Hypertrophy of Brain.  
even enlargement

**SHAPE AND SIZE ALTERED***—continued*Infantile Hemiplegia  
flattened on one sideIdiocy, Microcephalic  
small and triangular, with  
apex at crownMongolian Imbecility  
short and sphericalIdiocy, Macrocephalic  
large and irregularOsteitis deformans  
largeRickets  
quadrilateral profile; high,  
square, and prominent  
foreheadSyphilis, Hereditary  
depressed sutures  
'hour-glass' or 'hot-cross  
bun' head**209. FONTANELLES**These should all close  
before end of second  
year**210. Bulging**

Hydrocephalus

Hyperæmia of Brain

Meningitis

Tumour of Brain

Ventricles, Effusion into

**211. Depressed**

Anæmia of Brain

Cholera

Diarrhœa

Marasmus

Spurious Hydrocephalus

All Infantile Wasting  
Diseases**212. Late in Closing**

Hydrocephalus

Rickets

**213. Large**

Cretinism

Hydrocephalus

\*Rickets

Syphilis, Hereditary

**214. Broad Sutures**

Cretinism

Hydrocephalus

Rickets

**215. Overlapping Sutures**Infantile Wasting Dis-  
eases (see *Depressed  
Fontanelles*, 211)**216. Craniotabes**Areas of thinned bone  
in occipital and parietal  
bones

Hydrocephalus

Rickets

Syphilis

**217. Head Fixed**

Atlanto-axial Disease

Ankylosis of Spine

**FIXED—continued**

Caries of Spine (see  
*Stiff Neck*, 386)

**218. Voluminous**

normal under 2 months

Hydrocephalus

Idiocy

Rickets

**219. Retracted**

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

\*Basilar Meningitis,  
Tubercular or Simple.

Hystero-epilepsy

Internal Spinal Meningitis

Strychnine-poisoning

Tetanus

Tumours of Brain  
subtentorial

Typhic state (s), (143)

**220. Oscillating**

Epilepsy

Friedreich's Disease

Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxy

Menière's Disease

\*Rickets

**221. œdematous**

Abscess

Anasarca

Erysipelas

Glanders  
forehead

Otitis interna, Suppurring  
behind ear

Thrombosis of Lat.  
Sinus  
behind ear

Thrombosis of Superior  
Longitudinal Sinus  
forehead  
(see *Anasarca*, 191)

**222. Enlarged Veins**

Hydrocephalus

Tubercular Meningitis

Tumours of Neck

Thrombosis of a Sinus

**223. Baldness or Thin Hair**

Anæmia

Convalescence from  
Fevers

Cretinism

Exophthalmic Goitre

Erysipelas

Hydrocephalus

Inheritance

Myxœdema

Mongolian Imbecility

Phthisis

\*Seborrhœa

Syphilis

Senility

**224. Bald Patches**

Alopecia

## BALD PATCHES—continued

Favus  
 Facial Hemiatrophy  
 Lupus erythematosus  
 \*Ringworm  
 Rickets  
     back of head  
 Scars

## FACE

## 225. Pallid

Angina Pectoris  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
     or cyanosed  
 Amyloid  
 Anæmia  
 Aortic Stenosis  
 Atrophy of Heart  
 Amenorrhœa  
 Alcoholic Coma  
 Concussion of Brain  
 Compression of Brain  
     termination  
 Chlorosis  
     in blondes  
 Collapse  
 Colic  
 Cholera  
 Cancer of Pancreas  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Dysentery  
 Epilepsy, i.  
 Exophthalmic Goitre

Gastric Irritation  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Hæmatocele  
 Inversion of Uterus  
 Kussmaul's Disease  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Menorrhagia  
 Myxoedema  
     waxy  
 Menière's Disease  
 Mercurialism  
 Mitral Stenosis, i.  
 Mucous Disease  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Nephritis, Chronic  
 Ovarian Disease  
 Phthisis, i.  
 Petit Mal  
 Plague  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Spinal Concussion  
 Syncope  
 Shock  
 Trance  
 Tubercular Meningitis  
     alternating with flushes  
 Thrombosis of Pul-  
     monary Artery  
 Tuberculosis  
 Tabes mesenterica  
     (See Anæmia, 982)

## 226. Flushed

Apoplexy

**FLUSHED—continued**

Ague  
hot stage  
Alcoholism, i.  
Cancerum Oris  
one cheek  
Concussion of Brain, III.  
Enteric Fever, III.  
hectic  
Fevers, i.  
Hysterical Convulsions  
Phthisis, III.  
hectic  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Pleurisy, Acute  
Remittent Fever  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Uterine Tumours

**227. Transient Flushes**

Amenorrhœa  
Constipation  
Enteric Fever  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Indigestion  
Menopause  
Spinal Irritation  
Tubercular Meningitis

**228. Venous Stigmata**

Patchy redness with groups  
of enlarged venules  
Alcoholism  
Cirrhosis of Liver  
Erythromelalgia

Facial Hemi-hyper-  
trophy  
Vomiting, Chronic

**229. Earthy or Sallow**

Anæmia of Dark Persons  
Atony of Stomach  
Cirrhosis of Liver  
Chlorosis  
greenish-grey  
Cancerous Cachexia  
Constipation  
Duodenal Catarrh  
Enteritis, Chronic  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Facial Hemiatrophy  
parchment-like yellowish  
patches

Fæcal Accumulation  
Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart

Gastritis, Chronic  
Hepatic Abscess  
Lead-poisoning  
Pleurisy in Children  
Pernicious Anæmia  
lemon colour  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Syphilis, Hereditary  
'café au lait'

**JAUNDICE****230. Nervous**

Anxiety  
Concussion of Brain (x)  
Fright

JAUNDICE—*continued*

## 231. Obstructive

## (a) INTRINSIC

Duct-wall and lumen  
 Congenital Deficiency  
     of Duct  
 Catarrh of Bile-ducts  
 Chronic Fibrous Chol-  
     angitis  
 Distomata  
 Foreign Bodies from  
     Intestines  
 Gallstones  
 'Inspissated Bile' (?)  
 Stricture of Duct  
     spasmodic or organic  
 Tumefaction of Duct-  
     wall

## (b) EXTRINSIC

Pressure upon duct or its  
     branches  
 Aneurysm  
 (Abdominal Aorta,  
     Hepatic Artery, or  
     Superior Mesenteric  
     Artery)  
 Cancer of Liver, Du-  
     denum, Pancreas,  
     Right Kidney, or  
     Omentum  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Cyanotic Liver  
 Duodenitis  
 Duodenal Scar from  
     old Ulcer

Fæcal Accumulation (x)  
 Hepatitis, Acute (x)  
 Hepatic Glands, En-  
     larged  
 Hepatic Abscess (x)  
 Hydatids  
 Icterus neonatorum  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Perihepatitis  
     from contraction  
 Peritonitis (s)  
     from contraction  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
     slight  
 Pancreatitis, Acute (s)  
 Pregnancy (x)  
 Syphilitic Liver  
 Tumours of Duodenum,  
     Kidney, Liver, Pan-  
     creas, Ovary, Omen-  
     tum, Stomach, or  
     Uterus

## 232. Toxæmic

Ague  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Buhl's Disease  
 Endemic Jaundice  
 Endocarditis, Ulcera-  
     tive (s)  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Pyæmia  
 Poisoning by Antimony,  
     Copper, Liquid Chlo-  
     roform, Mercury, or  
     Phosphorus

**JAUNDICE—continued**

Pernicious Intermittent Fever  
Remittent Fever  
Relapsing Fever  
Snake-poison  
Weil's Disease  
Winkel's Disease  
Yellow Fever

**233. Livid or Cyanosed**

Due to insufficient oxygen reaching the haemoglobin, or *vice versa*  
Aneurysm of Heart  
Aneurysms, Intrathoracic (s)  
Aniline-poisoning  
Ague (cold stage)  
Ascites, Excessive  
Asthma, Spasmodic  
Asphyxia  
Bronchitis, Acute  
Bronchitis, Capillary  
Collapse of Lung  
Cancerum Oris  
one cheek  
Croup, Spasmodic  
Dilatation of Heart  
Displaced Heart  
Dyspnoea, Acute (725)  
Epilepsy, II.  
Emphysæma (late)  
Foreign Body in Air-passages  
Glossitis, Acute

Hooping Cough (paroxysm)  
Hydrothorax, Sudden  
Hypertrophy of Right Ventricle  
Hypostatic Congestion of Lungs  
Laryngitis, Acute  
\*Malformation of Heart  
Mitral Disease  
Myocarditis, Acute  
Mediastinal Tumours  
Œdema of Lung  
Œdema Glottidis  
Paralysis of Diaphragm  
Paralysis of Respiratory Muscles  
Pernicious Intermittent  
Pericarditis  
Pericardium, Adherent  
Pericardial Effusion  
Pulmonary Apoplexy  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Pneumonia, Lobular  
Poisoning by Strychnine  
Sunstroke (s)  
Thrombosis of Pulmonary Artery  
Tympanites  
Winkel's Disease

**234. Sides Unequal**

Congenital Asymmetry  
Congenital Torticollis

SIDES UNEQUAL—*cont.*

Facial Hemihypertrophy  
 Facial Hemiatrophy  
 Facial Paralysis, Old  
 esp. if dating from childhood  
 Infantile Paralysis, Old  
 Paralysis of Cervical  
 Sympathetic

## 235. Flapping Cheek

Apoplexy  
 Coma  
 Facial Paralysis  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 \*.\* Beware of unilateral toothlessness!

## 236. Pinched

Atrophy  
 Ague (cold stage)  
 Cholera  
 Colic  
 Collapse (142)  
 Diarrhoea  
 Dysentery  
 Enteric Fever  
 Facies Hippocratica  
 Gangrene of Lung  
 Haemorrhage  
 Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy  
 Phthisis  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis

Spinal Caries  
 Strangulated Hernia  
 Scleroderma  
 Tuberculosis  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 Wasting Diseases (173)

## 237. Swollen

Acromegaly (s)  
 not pitting  
 Actinomycosis  
 lower jaw  
 Anasarca (191)  
 Boils  
 Cancrum Oris  
 one cheek  
 Cretinism  
 Dacryocystitis  
 Dropsy etc. of Antrum  
 Dental Abscess  
 Dengué  
 Emphysæma (late)  
 Erysipelas  
 Enlarged Bronchial Glands (s)  
 Hydrocephalus (s)  
 Hooping Cough  
 Leprosy (leontiasis)  
 Mumps  
 Myxoedema  
 not pitting  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Oedema, Circumscribed Acute  
 Oedema (see 191)  
 Pneumothorax

SWOLLEN—*continued*

- Sclerema
- not pitting
- Scurvy
- Trichinosis
- Urticaria
- Variola, Confluent
- A puffy face is also common in wasted infants

**EXPRESSION****238. Vacant**

- Adenoids
- Anæmia
- Bulbar Paralysis
- Collapse
- Cretinism
- Diphtheritic Paralysis
- Dementia
- Enteric Fever
- Facial Paralysis
- Hydrocephalus
- Idiocy
- Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy
- Myxœdema (sad)
- Plague
- Paralysis of Insane, General
- Typhus
- Worms

**239. Anxious ('Anxietas')**

- Appendicitis
- Angina Pectoris
- Spasmodic Asthma
- Aneurysm

- Colic
- Dyspnœa, Acute (725)
- Dysentery
- Diaphragmatic Pleurisy
- Empyæma
- Emphysæma, Interstitial
- Fatty Degeneration of Heart
- Fractured Ribs
- Glossitis, Acute
- Gangrene of Lung
- Hydrophobia
- Hepatic Abscess
- Intestinal Obstruction, Acute
- Laryngitis, Acute
- Laryngitis, Diphtheritic
- Lead Colic
- Myocarditis, Acute
- Œdema Laryngis
- Pneumothorax
- Pleurisy, Acute
- Pericarditis
- Peritonitis, Acute
- Strangulated Hernia
- Septicæmia
- Uræmia

**240. Threatening**

- Delirium Tremens
- or suspicious
- Encephalitis
- Hydrophobia
- Mania

**241. Unmeaning Grimaces**

Chorea  
Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
Hydrocephalus  
Hysteria  
Insanity  
Strychninism  
Spasm of Facial Nerve  
Tetanus  
\* \* \* Beware of malingeringers !

**242. Risus Sardonicus**

Abdominal Cancer  
Inflammation of Diaphragm  
Peritonitis  
Strychnine-poisoning  
Spasm of Facial Nerves  
Tetanus  
Ulceration of Intestine

**EARS****243. Tophi**

Gout in system

**244. Hæmatoma (Blood tumour)**

Dementia  
General Paralysis of Insane  
Idiocy  
Mania  
Melancholia

**245. Waxy**

Addison's Disease  
Anæmia  
Chlorosis  
Frostbite  
Leucocythæmia  
(See *Pallor*, 215)

**246. Livid**

Malformation of Heart  
Dyspnoea (see 726)  
Cyanosis (see 233)

**247. Swollen**

Abscess  
Blows  
Inflamed Tophi  
Œdema (see 191)

**248. Gangrenous**

Frostbite  
Raynaud's Disease

**249. Bleeding from Meatus**

Caisson Disease  
Fracture of Base of Skull  
Polypus  
Rupture of Membrana Tympani

**250. Otorrhœa (Discharge from meatus)**

Caries of Temporal Bone  
Eczema of Meatus  
Fracture of Base of Skull  
cerebro-spinal fluid

**OTORRHœA—continued**

Otitis media, Chronic  
(fetid)

Pachymeningitis

Polypus

blood-stained

Thrombosis of Lateral  
Sinus

A sequela of Measles,  
Mumps, Scarletina,  
Teething, Diphtheria,  
or Tonsillitis

\*\* Beware of mistaking  
liquid cerumen.

**EYES****EYELID****251. Swollen**

Anasarca (see 191)

Anæmia

lower lids

Cyst of Lid

Dacryocystitis

Erysipelas

Frontal Sinus Distension

upper lid

Glaucoma (s)

Glanders

Hay Fever (x)

Hooping Cough

sometimes ecchymosed

Injuries

Iodism

Myœdema

Stings

Stye

Varicella (s)

Variola (s)

Urticaria

**252. Darkened**

Amenorrhœa

Anæmia

in dark persons

Chlorosis

Hepatic Colic (severe)

Leucorrhœa

Menstruation (s)

Menorrhagia

Phthisis

Scurvy

**253. Tophi**

Gout in system

**254. Nictitation (Blinking)**

Asthenopia

Chorea

Catalepsy, II.

Epilepsy

Hysteria

Reflex Irritation

worms, cold, dentition, etc.

Tumours

pressing on facial nerve

Temporal Caries

Trigeminal Neuralgia

**255. Drooping (Ptosis)**

Apoplexy

Concussion of Brain

Conium-poisoning

Diphtheritic Paralysis

<b>EYELID—continued</b>	Stye
Gummata	Tinea Tarsi
Locomotor Ataxy	
Ophthalmoplegia ext- erna	<b>260. Blue Secretion</b>
	Chromidrosis
<b>*Paralysis of Third Nerve</b>	<b>SCLEROTIC</b>
Trigeminal Neuralgia (s)	<b>261. Pearly</b>
Tubercular Meningitis	Anæmia
<b>256. Always open (Lag- ophthalmos)</b>	Addison's Disease
Contraction of Scars	Chlorosis
Exophthalmic Goitre	
Facial Paralysis	<b>262. Yellow</b>
Tumour of Orbit	Alcoholism
<b>257. Stellwag's Sign</b>	Jaundice (see 230)
Increase in size of palpe- bral fissure out of pro- portion to the exophthal- mos	Melancholia
Exophthalmic Goitre	Subconjunctival Fat
<b>258. v. Graefe's Symptom</b>	<b>CONJUNCTIVA</b>
The upper eyelid follows the downward move- ment of the eyeball in- stead of accompanying it	<b>263. Dry</b>
Exophthalmic Goitre	Collapse
	Trigeminal Anæsthesia
<b>259. Crusted Edges</b>	<b>264. Watery</b>
Eczema	Chronic Alcoholism
Intestinal Irritation esp. worms	Asthma, Spasmodic
Ophthalmia	Chlorosis
Sycosis Tarsi	Coryza
	Dacryocystitis
	Displacement of Punc- tum
	Facial Paralysis
	Foreign Body
	Hay Fever
	Hooping Cough, i.
	Iodism
	Influenza

CONJUNCTIVA—*continued*

- Measles (early)
- Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve
- Obstruction of Nasal Duct
- Typhus (prod.)

## 265. Purulent Discharge

- Conjunctivitis—
- Simple
- Diphtheritic
- Gonorrhœal
- Tubercular

## 266. Injected or Blood-shot

- Arsenical-poisoning
- Coryza
- \*Conjunctivitis
- Facial Paralysis
- Foreign Body
- Hooping Cough, I.
- Hay Fever
- Influenza
- Irritating Gases
- Iodism
- Measles
- Meningitis simplex
- Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve

## 267. Ecchymosed

- Blows
- Epilepsy
- Hooping Cough
- Straining or Vomiting

## EYEBALLS

## 268. Fixed

- Epilepsy, I.
- Exophthalmic Goitre
- Ophthalmoplegia externa
- Petit Mal

## 269. Nystagmus (Oscillating)

- Albinism
- Ataxic Paraplegia
- Convulsions
- Congenital Cataract
- Disseminated Sclerosis
- Friedreich's Disease
- Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxia
- Multiple Neuritis
- Miner's Nystagmus (coal gas)
- Opacities of Cornea
- Progressive Muscular Atrophy
- Post-epilepsy
- Primary Spastic Paralysis
- Retinal and Choroidal Affections
- Spasmus nutans
- Syringomyelia
- Tumours of Brain

## 270. Bright

- Belladonna-poisoning
- Delirium

**EYEBALLS—continued**

Flushed Face (see 226)  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Mania  
 Pleurisy, Acute  
 Pyrexia (see 831)

**271. Protruding (Exophthalmos)**

Aneurysm of Orbit  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Apoplexy  
 Convulsions  
 Dyspnœa (see 725)  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Distension of Frontal Sinus  
 Epilepsy  
 Exostosis of Orbit  
 \*Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Encephaloid  
 Glioma  
 Hydatids of Orbit  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Lachrymal Gland, Enlarged  
 Thrombosis of Superior Longitudinal Sinus  
 Tumour of Antrum

**272. Sunken**

Atrophy of Eyeball

Collapse (see 142)  
 Cancerous Cachexia  
 Cholera  
 Diarrhoea  
 Dysentery  
 Diabetes  
 Enteric Fever  
 Facial Hemiatrophy one only  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Phthisis  
 Wasting Diseases (see 173)

**273. Enlarged Orbit**

Abscess  
 Aneurysm  
 Cancer  
 Exostosis  
 Hydatids  
 Lachrymal Gland, Enlarged

**274. Strabismus (Squint)**

Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Flatulence (Infants) temporary  
 Gout (x)  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hæmorrhage, Cerebral  
 Hooping Cough  
 Hypermetropia period  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Lesion of Pons double convergent

STRABISMUS—*continued*

- Ophthalmoplegia ex-  
ternal
- divergent
- Paralysis of Third Nerve  
(746)
- external
- Paralysis of Sixth Nerve  
(749)
- internal
- Spasm of Muscles
- Syphilitic Deposits
- Trigeminal Neuralgia (s)
- Tumour of Brain
- Tubercular Meningitis

275. **Arcus Senilis**

- of little value

- Atheroma
- Arterio-sclerosis
- Fatty Degeneration of Heart

276. **Keratitis (Inflammation of Cornea)**

- Diabetes
- Exophthalmic Goitre
- Meningitis
- Paralysis of Fifth Nerve
- Syphilis, Hereditary interstitial
- Starvation
- Tuberculosis

276a. **Corneal Reflex Abolished**

- Coma (see 28)

## PUPILS DILATED

277. **One**

- Aneurysm of Aorta
- Aneurysm of Innominate
- Cataract
- Choroid Disease
- Glaucoma
- General Paralysis
- Paralysis of Third Nerve
- Tubercular Meningitis
- Tumour of Neck
- Tumour of Brain

278. **Both (Mydriasis)**

- Amaurosis
- Anæmia
- Asphyxia
- Acute Yellow Atrophy
- Anæmia of Brain, II.
- Alcoholic Coma
- Apoplexy (profound)
- Concussion of Brain
- Diphtheritic Paralysis
- Dyspnoea
- Dementia, Acute Primary
- Epilepsy, II.
- Glaucoma
- Hydrocephalus
- Melancholia
- Myelitis, Acute cervical portion
- Meningitis simplex, II.

PUPILS—*continued*

Meningitis, Tubercular, II.  
Nausea  
Nitrous Oxide  
Ptomainism  
Poisoning by  
    Belladonna  
    Aconite, II.  
    Conium  
    Chloroform  
    Chloral  
    Cyanides  
    Hyoscyamus  
    Stramonium  
    Tobacco  
Syncope  
Sunstroke, II.  
Stupor  
Trance  
Thrombosis, Cerebral

## PUPILS CONTRACTED

## 279. One

Aneurysm of Aorta (s)  
Amaurosis of Spinal  
    Origin  
General Paralysis  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Migraine  
Paralysis of Sympa-  
    thetic  
Tumour of Neck

## 280. Both (Myosis)

Anæmia of Brain, I.  
Apoplexy (u)  
Cerebral Irritation  
Concussion of Brain, III.  
Compression of Brain, I.  
Caries, Cervical  
Delirium Tremens  
Hæmorrhage into Pons  
Hæmatoma of Dura  
    Mater  
Iritis (adhesions)  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Meningitis, I.  
Meningitis, Cerebro-  
    spinal  
Morphinism  
Mania  
Photophobia (see 155)  
Retinitis  
Sunstroke, I.  
Sleep, Healthy  
Tubercular Meningitis  
Poisoning by  
    Aconite, I.  
    Opium  
    Physostigma

281. Pupils Sluggish or  
Irresponsive to Light  
(Light-reflex)

Asphyxia  
Apoplexy  
Atrophy of Brain

PUPILS—*continued*

Coma (see 28)  
 Cerebral Tumour  
 Compression of Brain  
 Epilepsy, II.  
 Hysteria (s)  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hydrocephalus Spur-  
 ious  
 Meningitis, II.  
 Ophthalmoplegia in-  
 terna  
 Optic Atrophy (292)  
 Optic Neuritis (see 291)  
 Tumour of Brain

281a. Cutaneous Pupil-  
reflex

## Lost

Cervical Cord Lesion  
 Cervical Sympathetic  
 Lesion  
 General Paralysis  
 Locomotor Ataxy

## 282. Hippus

Rhythmic oscillation  
 of pupil independently  
 of respiration  
 General Paralysis  
 Spasmus nutans

## 283. Wernicke's Sign

The pupil reacts when  
 the light falls upon the  
 blind part of the retina

## Hemianopsia

that form due to a lesion  
 on the *proximal* side of  
 the primary optic ganglia

284. Paralysis of Accom-  
modation (Accommo-  
dation-reflex)

Atropine  
 Blow on Eyeball  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Diabetes  
 Exposure to Cold  
 Influenza  
 Neuritis  
 Paralysis of Third Nerve  
 Syphilis

285. Argyll-Robertson  
Pupil

The pupils react to accom-  
 modation but not to light

Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Choroiditis  
 Diabetic Sclerosis  
 \*General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Hemiplegia (x)  
 \*Locomotor Ataxy  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Ophthalmoplegia,  
 Nuclear  
 Progressive Muscular  
 Atrophy  
 Syphilitic Meningitis  
 Photophobia

(See *Vision*, 155)

**286. Tension**

Degrees expressed by +  
or -1, 2, or 3

**287. Increased or T+**

Glaucoma

**288. Diminished or T—**

Detached Retina  
Loss of Vitreous  
Humour

**289. OPHTHALMOSCOPIC  
APPEARANCES****290. Retinal Hæmorrhages**

Arterio-sclerosis  
Auge  
Amyloid Kidney (x)  
\*Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Endocarditis, Ulcerative  
Gout  
Hæmophilia  
Leucocythæmia  
Malarial Fevers  
Menses, Suppressed  
Menopause  
Nephritis, Chronic (s)  
Pernicious Anæmia  
flame-shaped  
Purpura  
Pyæmia  
Scurvy  
Syphilis

**291. Optic Neuritis**

Abscess of Brain  
Amenorrhœa (x)  
Aneurysm in Brain  
Chlorosis  
Caries of Sphenoid  
Diphtheria  
Exhaustion  
Hydrocephalus  
Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxy  
Lead-poisoning  
Myelitis, Acute (x)  
of cervical portion of cord  
Meningitis, Syphilitic  
Meningitis, Tubercular  
Meningitis, Cerebro-  
spinal  
Meningitis, Traumatic  
Node, Intracranial  
Prolonged Lactation  
Tumours of Brain  
Tobacco Amaurosis (s)

**292. Optic Atrophy**

Choroiditis, Chronic  
Glaucoma  
General Paralysis  
Hydrocephalus  
Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxy  
Intra-ocular Hæmorrhage, II.  
Locomotor Ataxy  
10 per cent.

OPTIC ATROPHY—*cont.*

Meningitis (s)  
 Sclerosis, Disseminated (s)  
 Tobacco Amaurosis (s)  
 Tumour of Brain

## 293. Choked Disc

Effusion at Base of Brain  
 Leucocythaemia  
 Syphilis  
 Tumours of Brain

## 294. Cupped Disc

Atrophy of Optic Nerve  
 \*Glaucoma  
 Beware of mistaking physiological cupping

## 295. Arterial Pulsation

Aortic Regurgitation  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Hyperæmia of Brain

## 296. Exudative Choroiditis

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Syphilis

## 297. Tubercles on Choroid (?)

Acute Miliary Tuberculosis  
 Tubercular Meningitis

## NOSE

298. Red  
 Alcoholism  
 Amenorrhœa  
 Dyspepsia  
 Erysipelas  
 (See *Erythema*; 197)

## 299. Butterfly Nose

Lupus erythematosus

## 300. Saddle Nose

Chronic Atrophic Rhinitis  
 Syphilis

## 301. Bridgeless

Adenoids  
 Achondroplasia  
 Injuries  
 Imperfect Development  
 Hereditary Syphilis

## 302. NOSTRILS

## 303. Collapsed

Adenoids  
 Nasal Obstruction (305)

## 304. Dilating with Respiration

Chiefly in children  
 Capillary Bronchitis  
 Collapse  
 Dyspnœa, Acute (see 725)  
 Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
 Emphysæma  
 Hay Fever

NOSTRILS—*continued*

Pneumonia, Acute  
Pneumonia, Lobular  
Pleurisy  
Spasmodic Asthma  
Tetanus neonatorum

## 305. Obstructed

Adenoids  
Abscess of Septum  
Coryza, I.  
Cyst, Middle Turbinated  
Deviation of Septum  
Diphtheria  
Exostosis  
Eczema Crusts  
Foreign Body  
Gummata  
u. on septum  
Glanders  
Hay Fever  
Hæmatoma of Septum  
Hypertrophic Rhinitis,  
Chronic  
Malignant Disease  
Membranous Rhinitis  
Osteoma  
Polypus  
Perichondritis of Sep-  
tum  
Rhinoliths  
Syphilis  
Typhus (prod.)  
Variola (prod.)

## 305a. Large

Atrophic Rhinitis

## 306. RHINORRHŒA

## 307. Watery or Mucous

Bronchitis, I.  
Coryza  
Cerebro-spinal Fluid  
escape of  
Foreign Body  
Hay Fever  
Hooping Cough (inva-  
sion)  
Influenza  
Iodism  
Irritants  
Measles  
Rhinolith  
Spasmodic Asthma  
alternating with the  
paroxysms  
Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve  
Typhus, I.  
Worms  
See also the next sec-  
tion: (early stage)

## 308. Purulent

Chronic Atrophic Rhin-  
itis  
very offensive  
Cancer  
Caries of Ethmoid, etc.  
Diphtheria  
Empyæma of Antrum

RHINORRHœA— <i>continued</i>
Empyæma of Frontal Sinus
Foreign Body
Gonorrhœa
Glanders
Hypertrophic Rhinitis, Chronic
Lupus
Membranous Rhinitis
Necrosis
Rhinolith
Syphilis
Scarlatina (sequela)
Tuberculosis
Ulceration

**309. Blue**

Bacillus pyocyaneus in Frontal Sinus
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**310. Nasal Regurgitation**

Bulbar Paralysis
Cleft Palate
Diphtheritic Paralysis
Post-pharyngeal Abscess
Syphilitic Perforation

**311. Epistaxis**

Arterio-sclerosis
Anæmia
Arsenicism
Angeioma
Acute Yellow Atrophy
Aortic Insufficiency

Ague
Amenorrhœa
Barlow's Disease
Blows
Bronchial Glands, Enlarged
Bronchitis
Caries
Carcinoma of Nose
Chlorosis
Cirrhosis of Kidney
Cirrhosis of Liver
Diphtheria
Dengué
Dysentery
Enteric Fever
Emphysæma
Erysipelas
Exposure to Changes of Temperature
Fibroma of Nose
Foreign Body
Goitre
Hæmophilia
Hooping Cough
Hypertrophy of Heart
Hyperæmia of Brain
Leucocythæmia
Myxœdema
Measles
Mitral Stenosis
Ovarian Disease
Purpura hæmorrhagica
Peritonitis

**PISTAXIS—continued**

Pleurisy  
Polypus  
Pyæmia  
Psittacosis  
Remittent Fever  
Relapsing Fever  
Rarefied Air  
Scurvy  
Scarlatina  
Sarcoma of Nose  
Tumours of Neck  
Thrombosis, Cerebral  
Tuberculosis  
Worms  
Ulcer of Nose

**312. Gangrenous Tip of Nose**

Frost-bite  
Raynaud's Disease  
Syphilis

**313. Distension of Transverse Nasal Vein**

Adenoids (Scanes Spicer)

**314. Sneezing**

Adenoids  
Asthma  
Coryza  
Chronic Hypertrophic Rhinitis  
Gout  
Hay Fever  
Hysteria

Iodism

**Irritants—**

Ipecacuanha  
Veratrum album  
Euphorbium  
Snuff  
Measles (invasion)  
Polypus  
Spur of Septum

**MOUTH****315. Dribbling or Salivation**

Aphthæ  
Ague  
Adenoids  
Bulbar Paralysis  
Cancrum Oris  
Cancer of Stomach  
Cancer of Larynx  
Dementia  
Dentition  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Diphtheritic Paralysis  
Facial Paralysis  
Foreign Body in Mouth  
Glossitis  
Gastric Irritation  
Hysteria  
Hydrophobia  
Idiocy  
Iodism  
Liver Disorders  
Mumps

DRIBBLING—*continued*

Mental Emotion  
 Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve  
 Pregnancy  
 Pancreatic Disease  
 Poisoning by  
 Aconite  
 Antimony  
 Chlorate of Potash  
 Cantharides  
 Mercury  
 Quinsy  
 Ranula  
 Sprue  
 Scurvy  
 Syphilis  
 Stomatitis  
 Teeth, Jagged  
 Typhus  
 Ulcer of Mouth  
 Ulcer of Stomach  
 Variola  
 Worms

## 316. Foam at Mouth

Apoplexy (late)  
 \*Epileptic Seizure  
 Hystero-epileptic Seizure  
 Malingering (soap ?)  
 Pulmonary Affections with Prostration

## 317. Attempts to Bite

Hydrophobia (early)  
 Lyssaphobia (late)

## 318. Dry

Xerostoma  
 (See Tongue, 353)

## 319. Cold Breath

(See Subnormal Temperature)

## 320. Mouth Open

\*Adenoids  
 Asthma  
 Bulbar Paralysis  
 Cancrum Oris  
 Dislocated Jaw  
 Dyspnœa, Acute  
 Glossitis  
 Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy  
 Obstructed Nostrils (see 305)  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 Quinsy  
 Stomatitis

## 321. Mouth Drawn to One Side

Hemiplegia  
 Facial Paralysis, Old if dating from childhood, same side  
 Facial Hemiatrophy  
 Facial Hemihypertrophy  
 \* \* Beware of unilateral loss of teeth !

<p><b>322. Lips</b></p> <p><b>323. Pallid</b> (see <i>Anæmia</i>, 225)</p> <p><b>324. Livid</b> (see <i>Face</i>, 233)</p> <p><b>325. Swollen</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adenoids</li> <li>Abscess</li> <li>Bites</li> <li>Chancre</li> <li>Cancrum Oris</li> <li>Corrosive-poisoning</li> <li>Epilepsy</li> <li>Jagged Teeth</li> <li>Stings</li> <li>Stomatitis</li> <li>Tuberculosis</li> <li>Ulcer</li> <li>Worms</li> </ul> <p><b>326. Local Swelling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cysts</li> <li>Nævi</li> <li>Epithelioma</li> </ul> <p><b>327. Herpes Labialis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ague (hot stage)</li> <li>Coryza</li> <li>Cerebro-spinal Meningitis</li> <li>Irritation of Fifth Nerve</li> <li>*Pneumonia, Acute</li> <li>Remittent Fever</li> </ul> <p><b>328. Fissures at Angles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hereditary Syphilis</li> </ul>	<p><b>329. Buccal Membrane</b></p> <p><b>330. Sloughs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bites</li> <li>Cancrum Oris</li> <li>Corrosive-poisoning</li> <li>Glanders</li> <li>Sprue</li> </ul> <p><b>331. Vesicles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Herpes</li> <li>Varicella</li> <li>Variola</li> </ul> <p><b>332. Petechiæ</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hæmophilia</li> <li>Purpura</li> <li>Scurvy</li> </ul> <p><b>333. Pigment Patches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addison's Disease</li> <li>Cirrhosis of Liver (s)</li> <li>Cancer of Liver (x)</li> <li>Ulcer of Stomach (x)</li> <li>Health (x)</li> <li>Common in Lascars and some negro tribes</li> </ul> <p><b>334. Köplik's Spots</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small bright red spots with bluish-white speck in centre; found also inside lips</li> <li>Measles</li> <li>one or two days before eruption</li> <li>(See 173)</li> </ul>
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**335. Gums**

Epulis

Epithelioma

**336. Spongy and Bleeding**

Barlow's Disease

**340. Sordes**

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Cancrum Oris

Pneumonia

Diabetes

Prostration (see 141)  
(with pyrexia)

Dyspepsia

Typhic state (see 143)

Gastric Irritation

Leucocythaemia

Mercurialism

Phthisis

**TEETH**

Purpura

Scurvy

**337. Pale**

Anæmia (see 225)

**341. Grinding Teeth**

Hæmorrhage

Anæmia of Brain

Wasting Diseases (u)  
(173)

Chorea

Epilepsy

**338. Coloured Line**

Gout

Copper-poisoning  
green

Hydrocephalus

\*Lead-poisoning

Hyperæmia of Brain

blue

Intestinal Irritation

Mercurialism

Infantile Paralysis

bluish

Rheumatism

Scurvy

\*Tubercular Meningitis

purple

Tumour of Brain

Spongy Gums (see 336)  
red

Variola

Worms

**339. Circumscribed Swelling****342. Carious Teeth (due  
chiefly to Leptothrix  
buccalis)**

Actinomycosis

Diabetes

Dental Abscess

Eruptions, Acid

Injuries

Neglect

Phosphorus-poisoning

335-342

**343. Teeth Loose**

Cancrum Oris  
Diabetes  
Mercurialism  
Purpura  
Phosphorus-poisoning  
Recession of Gums  
Scurvy  
Acute Wasting Diseases  
(173)

**344. Teeth Laminated  
(permanent)**

History of Acute  
Disease in Childhood,  
*cf. Nails*

**345. DENTITION****346. Early**

Tubercular Diathesis  
Hereditary Syphilis

**347. Late**

Cretinism  
Malnutrition  
Rickets  
in irregular order

**PERMANENT INCISORS****348. Dentated**

Struma  
While unopposed

**349. Notched and Conical**

Hereditary Syphilis

**PALATE**

**350. White**  
Aphthæ  
Callosities  
Diphtheria  
Necrosis (early)  
Milk

**351. Perforate**

Cleft Palate  
Congenital (s)  
Injury  
Measles  
Syphilis  
Variola

**JAW CLOSED**

(see *Trismus*, 789)

**TONGUE****352. Dry and Glazed**

Dysentery, Chronic  
Enteritis, Acute  
Gastritis, Erythematous  
Intestinal Obstruction  
Phthisis  
Peritonitis  
Wasting Diseases (see  
173)

**353. Dry and Furred**

Ague  
Continued Fevers  
Dyspepsia

DRY AND FURRED—*cont*

Erysipelas  
Exanthemata  
Hyperpyrexia  
Infective Endocarditis  
Jaundice  
Lead-poisoning  
Nasal Obstruction (see 305)  
Pyæmia  
Peritonitis  
Pneumonia  
Remittent Fever  
Typhus  
Tuberculosis, Acute  
Typhic state, 143  
'baked'

## 354. White Fur

Apoplexy  
Alcoholism  
Catarrh of Bile-ducts  
Cyanotic Liver  
Catarrh of Mouth  
Colitis  
Constipation  
Duodenal Catarrh  
Delirium Tremens  
Erysipelas  
Enteric Fever, i.  
centre only  
Faecal Accumulation  
Gout  
Gastritis, Chronic  
Gastritis, Acute

Gastric Irritation  
Hepatitis, Acute  
Hepatic Abscess  
Lithæmia  
Migraine  
Meningitis, Simple  
Measles  
centre only  
Pyrexia (see 831)  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Phthisis  
Quinsy  
Rheumatism  
Relapsing Fever  
Remittent Fever  
Scarlatina, i.  
centre only  
Typhus  
Tonsillitis  
Tuberculosis, Acute  
centre only  
\* \* \* Malingers use chalk  
(test with acid)

## 355. Brown Fur

Erysipelas (severe)  
Enteric (third week)  
Gout (s)  
Gastritis, Chronic (s)  
Jaundice (see 230)  
Remittent Fever  
Scurvy  
Septicæmia  
Strangulated Hernia  
Acute Tuberculosis, II.

**BROWN FUR—continued**

Typhus  
 Typhic state (see 143)  
 \* \* \* Beware of brown stains, e.g.  
 liquorice or chocolate

**356. Large, Pale, and Indented**

(Anæmic type)  
 Anæmia (see 225)  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Acromegaly  
 Cancer of Stomach  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 in weakly people  
 Mucous Disease  
 slimy  
 Neurasthenia  
 Cœdema  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Salivation  
 Ulcer of Stomach

**357. Swollen and Red**

Aneurysm of Aorta  
 Cretinism  
 Carcinoma  
 Glossitis  
 Irritant Poisons  
 Mitral Disease  
 Mongolian Imbecility  
 Pemphigus  
 Urticaria  
 Variola

**358. 'Strawberry'**

Ichthyosis Linguæ  
 \*Scarlatina

**359. Plaques or Psoriasis**

*''*

**360. Smooth and Moist**

*Hyperacidity*

**361. Black**

*Iron or Bismuth*

**362. Small**

Bulbar Paralysis  
 if double  
 Enteric Fever  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Paralysis of Hypo-  
 glossals  
 Peritonitis, Acute  
 Typhic state

**363. Fissured**

Diabetes  
 Dysentery, Chronic  
 Erysipelas (severe)  
 Scars of Ulcers  
 Syphilis  
 \* \* \* Sometimes normal

**364. Ulcerated**

Aphthæ  
 Chancre  
 Epithelioma  
 Gastritis (s)  
 Jagged Tooth

ULCERATED—*continued*

Sprue (under-surface)  
Syphilis  
secondary and tertiary

## 365. Bitten

Epilepsy  
Fall  
Hystero-epilepsy

## 366. Nodules

Actinomycosis  
Concretions (?)

## 367. Trembling

\*Alcoholism  
Bulbar Paralysis

Bromism

Chorea

jerking

Delirium Tremens

Friedreich's Disease  
jerking

General Paralysis

Paralysis agitans

Sclerosis, Disseminated

Typhic state (see 143)

## 368. Unilateral Furring

Inability to bite on that  
side

## 369. Unilateral Protrusion

Apoplexy  
Bulbar Paralysis  
Caries of Upper Cervical  
Vertebræ  
Cerebral Embolism  
Facial Paralysis (s)

Hemiplegia (see 761)

Syringomyelia

Tumour of Brain or of  
upper part of Cord

## 370. Inability to Protrude

(Bilateral Paralysis)  
Bulbar Paralysis  
(Double)

Diphtheritic Paralysis

General Paralysis of  
Insane

Lesion of Hypoglossal  
Nucleus

## FAUCES

## 371. Reddened

Belladonna-poisoning

Coryza

Diphtheria, r.

Erysipelas

Gastritis

Irritant-poisoning

Iodism

Influenza

Mediastinal Abscess

Measles

Pharyngitis, Acute

Pharyngitis, Chronic  
rough

Quinsy

Roseola

Rötheln

Relapsing Fever

Scarlatina

dark red

REDDENED—*continued*

Tetanus  
 \*Tonsillitis, Simple  
 Tonsillitis, Gouty  
 Tonsillitis, Rheumatic

## 372. Swollen

Amyloid  
 Dengué  
 Erysipelas  
 Measles  
 Mumps  
 Pharyngitis, Acute  
 Pharyngitis, Follicular  
 Hypertrophied Tonsils  
 Quinsy  
 \*Tonsillitis, Simple  
 Tonsillitis, Rheumatic  
 Tonsillitis, Septic  
 Variola

## 373. White Patches

Diphtheria  
 fixed  
 Follicular Pharyngitis  
 detachable  
 Gangrenous Sore  
 Throat, i.  
 Membranous Pharyn-  
 gitis  
 Scarlatina maligna  
 Septic Sore Throat  
 \*\*\* Beware of mucus and  
 cream

## 374. Ulceration of Tonsils

Diphtheria  
 after separation of  
 membrane  
 Glanders  
 bluish  
 Scarlatina (x)  
 Syphilis  
 or plaques  
 Septic Sore Throat  
 after separation of sloughs  
 Tonsillitis  
 Tubercular Pharyngitis

## 375. Bulging of Pharynx

Adenoids  
 Cancer  
 Caries of Cervical  
 Vertebrae  
 Epithelioma  
 Post-pharyngeal Ab-  
 scess  
 Tumours

## 376. Vesicles

Herpes  
 Varicella  
 Variola

377. Mucous Accumula-  
 tion

Alcoholism  
 Glanders  
 Lithæmia  
 Naso-pharyngeal  
 Catarrh  
 Pharyngitis, Acute, II.

**MUCOUS ACCUMULATION—**  
*continued*

Pharyngitis, Follicular  
Relapsing Fever  
Scarlatina (s)

**378. Deviating Uvula**

Often normal  
Facial Paralysis  
Relaxed Uvula  
Syphilis (Fixed)

**LARYNX**

**379. Ulcer**

Cancer  
u. solitary  
Laryngitis, Chronic (x)  
Syphilis

deep, with sharply defined  
edges, multiple, some  
cicatrised, mucous mem-  
brane red

Tubercle

shallow, with ill-defined  
edges, esp. about  
arytenoid cartilage and  
epiglottis; mucous  
membrane pale

**380. Stenosis**

Cancer  
Foreign Body, Impacted  
Growth, Innocent  
Lupus

Leprosy

Laryngitis

simple, or in connection  
with diphtheria, ty-  
phoid, variola, etc.

Perichondritis, Acute  
Paralysis of Abductors  
Bilateral  
Scars  
Tertiary Syphilis  
Tuberculosis

**381. Growths**

Angioma  
bleeding  
Cancer  
u. posterior part of larynx  
Cysts  
Fibroma  
Polypus  
Papilloma  
Sarcoma

**382. Laryngismus**

Epilepsy  
Foreign Body  
Growth  
Laryngismus stridu-  
losus  
Mediastinal Tumour  
Œdema Laryngis

**383. Swelling of Mucous  
Membrane**

Diphtheria  
Laryngitis  
Laryngitis, Tubercular  
(pale)  
Œdema Laryngis  
Perichondritis  
Tertiary Syphilis

**384. PARALYSIS****Bilateral Adductor**

Hysteria

Menopause

Menses, Suppressed

**Crico-thyroid (Symptomatic)**

Locomotor Ataxy

Syringomyelia

**385. Redness of Vocal  
Cords**

Catarrh

Laryngitis, Acute

Laryngitis, Chronic  
patches

Tumours, etc.

irritation of

(See *Dyspnœa*, 725;  
*Dysphagia*, 170;  
*Voice*, 808; *Cough*,  
819)**NECK**

Stiff

Atlanto-axial Disease

Ankylosis of Spine

Caries of Cervical Vertebrae

Carbuncles or Boils

General Paralysis

Glandular Fever

Myositis ossificans

Post-pharyngeal

Abscess

Polymyositis

Rheumatism

Sprain

Spinal Meningitis

Spinal Tumour

Spinal Meningeal Haemorrhage

Tetanus

Torticollis

(See 217)

**387. Wry (Torticollis)**

Congenital Affection

Contraction of Scars

Caries

Hysteria

'Spasmodic Torticollis'

Tumour of Middle Cerebellar Peduncle

Worms (reflex)

\*\*\* 'No such thing as  
paralytic torticollis'  
(Gowers)**388. Retracted**(See *Head*, 219)**389. Displacement of Trachea**Aneurysm of Innominate  
to left

Lymphadenoma

Mediastinal Tumours  
when large

**390. 'Tracheal Tug'**

The chin should be raised  
in order to see this

**\*Aneurysm of Trans-  
verse Aorta**

Cancerous Bronchial  
Glands

Dilatation of Aorta (s)

**391. Tumefaction above  
Clavicles**

Emphysæma  
increased on coughing

Myxoedema

**392. Swelling in Sterno-  
mastoid**

Gumma

Hæmatoma (Infants)  
esp. after breech presenta-  
tions

**393. Prominent Sterno-  
mastoids**

Asthma

Bronchitis, Chronic

Emphysæma

Chronic Dyspnœa in  
general (725)

**394. Inspiratory Descent  
of Pomum Adami**

Collapse of Lung

Contraction of large  
Vomica

Consolidation, Exten-  
sive

Diphtheritic Laryngitis

Œdema Laryngis

Obstruction in Air-  
passages

**395. Throbbing Carotids**

Anæmia

Aortic Regurgitation

Ague (hot stage)

Exophthalmic Goitre

Hæmorrhage, Profuse

Hyperæmia of Brain

Obliterated Desc. Aorta

Pyrexia

to some extent

**396. Distended Jugular**

Aneurysm

esp. intra-pericardial

Capillary Bronchitis

Dilatation of Heart

increased by compressing  
liver

Dyspnœa, Acute (see  
725)

Mediastinal Tumour

Œdema of Lungs

Pericardium, Adherent  
collapsing with diastole

Post-pharyngeal Ab-  
scess

**397. Jugular Vein Empty**

Thrombosis of Lateral  
Sinus

**398. Pulsating Veins**

Best seen on right side

Anæmia

PULSATING VEINS—*cont.*

- Aortic Stenosis (late)
- Aortic Regurgitation (late)
- Aortic Aneurysm when communicating with superior vena cava
- Chlorosis
- Dilatation of Heart
- Hypertrophy of Right Ventricle
- Mitral Stenosis
- Malformation of Heart
- Tricuspid Regurgitation systolic
- Tricuspid Stenosis erect position only—pre-systolic

## 399. Branchial Fistula (Congenital)

- A fine opening just above sterno-clavicular articulation or else on a level with the top of the thyroid cartilage

## 400. Enlarged Parotid

- Cancer
- Cholera
- Dysentery
- Exanthemata (s)
- \*Mumps
- Orchitis
- Septicæmia
- Tumour

here is also a lymphatic gland here. Its vessels come from the upper

pharynx, the nasal fossæ, and the frontal and parietal scalp.

## 401. Enlarged Submaxillary Glands

- They receive the lymphatics from the skin of face and neck, the lower lip, buccal cavity, lower gums, and front of tongue
- Actinomycosis
- Carious Lower Teeth
- Cancer of Mouth or of above area
- Diphtheria
- Irritation within above area
- Mumps
- Roseola
- Syphilis
- Stomatitis
- Symmetrical Adenolipomatosis
- The suprahyoid glands also receive lymphatics from front of tongue and lower lip

## 401 bis. Enlarged Cervical Glands

The lymphatics of the skin of the face and neck and of the external ear and scalp go to the superficial set; those of the buccal cavity, root of tongue, tonsils, palate, pharynx, larynx, orbit, and nasal fossæ to the deep set

**ENLARGED GLANDS—cont.**

Cancer of above area.  
 Diphtheria  
 Eczema  
 Erysipelas  
 Glandular Fever  
 Glanders  
 Hooping Cough  
 Irritation within above area  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Leucocythaemia  
 Mucous Disease  
 Measles  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 Phthisis  
 Perichondritis syphilitica  
 Quinsy  
 Roseola  
 Rötheln  
 Syphilis  
 Scarlatina  
 Tuberclse  
 Varicella  
 Variola

**402. Enlarged Occipital Glands**

The lymphatics of the posterior portion of the scalp terminate here

Eczema Capitis  
 Irritation within the above area

Leucocythaemia  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Rötheln  
 Symmetrical Adeno-lipomatosis  
 Syphilis  
 Tuberclse

**403. Thyroid Enlarged**

Acromegaly (s)  
 Aneurysm  
 Cancer of Thyroid  
 Cysts  
 Calculus of Thyroid  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 unequal—pulsating  
 Lymphadenoma and other tumours of neck—from pressure on veins

**404. Thyroid, Shrunken**

Acromegaly (s)  
 Cretinism  
 Myxoedema

**405. Swellings in Neck (Unclassified)**

Abscess  
 Aneurysm  
 Dermoid Cysts  
 Oesophageal Pouch  
 Sarcoma

(See 392)

**CHEST****406. Flat Progressive Muscular Atrophy**

**FLAT**—*continued*

Predisposition to  
Phthisis

**407. Pterygoid**

(Projecting Shoulder-  
blades)

Cyphosis (see 441)

Predisposition to  
Phthisis

**408. Pigeon-Breast**

Generally due to interfer-  
ence with lung expan-  
sion in childhood.

Adenoids

Catarrhs, Repeated

Hooping Cough

Rickets

Tonsils, Enlargement of

**409. Zonal Constriction  
(Harrison's Sulcus)**

History of repeated  
catarrhs or of other  
impediments to inspira-  
tion especially in rickety  
subjects with prominent  
abdomens

**410. Barrel-Shaped**

Emphysæma

**411. Angulus Ludovici**

Apex at manubrio-sternal  
joint

Emphysæma

**412. Rosary**

Knobby Enlargement  
of Costal Epiphyses

Barlow's Disease

Rickets

**413. BULGING**

The shape of the chest  
best ascertained by Dr.  
Gee's cyrtometer.

**414. Of Entire Side**

Cirrhosis of Lung  
sound side

Empyæma

Hæmorthorax

Infiltrated Cancer of  
Lung

Pleural Effusion  
semi-cylindrical

Pneumothorax

Pleura, Cancer of

**415. Circumscribed Bulg-  
ing**

Aneurysm of Ascend-  
ing Aorta

intra-pericardial, right  
nipple

extra-pericardial, fourth  
right cartilage

Aneurysm of Trans-  
verse Portion

above left clavicle

Caries of Sternum

Encysted Pleurisy

Empyæma, Pointing  
'E. necessitatis'

Hydatids of Lung

Hernia of Lung

Mediastinal Tumour or  
Abscess

**BULGING—continued**

- Necrosis of Ribs
- Osteomyelitis of Ribs  
sequel of enteric
- Rickets (x)
- Tumour of Chest-wall
- Tuberclse of Ribs  
(See 862)

**416. Präcordial Bulging**

- Aortic Stenosis
- Aortic Regurgitation (s)
- Acromegaly  
inferior sternal
- Dilatation of Heart
- Exophthalmic Goitre
- Hypertrophy of Heart
- Malformation of Heart
- Mitral Stenosis (slight)
- Mediastinal Tumour
- Pyopericardium (s)
- Pericardial Effusion (s)
- Pneumopericardium

**417. Bulging of Right Hypochondrium**

- Abscess, Hepatic
- Enlarged Liver (see 832)
- Hydatids
- Pleural Effusion (rt.)

**418. Circumscribed Ödema**

- Abscess
- Aneurysm

Caries

Empyæma

Hysteria

Intrathoracic Tumour

**419. SHRINKING****420. Of Entire Side**

The left side is normally smaller than the right

- Aneurysm  
if occluding bronchus
- Collapse of one Lung
- Cirrhosis of Lung, II.  
contraction
- Empyæma (x)
- Infiltrated Cancer of  
Lung (s)  
with collapse of air-cells
- Mediastinal Tumour  
if occluding bronchus
- Pleurisy, Old
- Pyopneumothorax (x)  
Shrinking may be simulated by scoliosis or by enlargement of the opposite side

**421. Foveated**

- Lower sternal region
- Adenoids
- Enlarged Tonsils
- Nasopharyngeal  
Growth

- Pericardial Adhesion
- Pleurisy, Old Double
- Rickets

**422. 'Trichter Brust'**  
(Funnel chest)

Common in shoemakers  
from the pressure of the  
last

**423. Local Flattening**

Bronchiectasis  
Collapse of Lung  
Contraction of Vomica  
Phthisis (infra-clavicular)

INTERSPACES

**424. Bulging**

Empyæma, I.  
Hydrothorax  
Hæmorthorax (s)  
Hydatids of Lung  
Mediastinal Tumours  
Pneumothorax  
Pleurisy with Effusion

**425. Retracted with In-  
spiration**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
Cancer of Larynx  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Capillary Bronchitis  
Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
Collapse of Lung  
Emphysæma  
Foreign Body in Air-  
passage  
Occlusion of Bronchus  
Œdema Laryngis

**426. Präcordial Retrac-  
tion**

Aortic Regurgitation  
systolic—from atmo-  
spheric pressure

Mitral Stenosis  
diastolic

Pericardial Adhesion

systolic — apex, xiphoid  
cartilage, and epigas-  
trium

Retraction of Lung  
atmospheric

**427. Systolic Retraction  
of Lower Ribs**

(J. Broadbent)

Pericardium Adherent  
to Diaphragm

**428. Diaphragm Phenome-  
non Absent**

Emphysæma  
Pleuritic Adhesions  
Pleuritic Effusion  
Pneumothorax

**429. Impaired Mobility**

Bronchus, Occluded  
Cirrhosis of Lung

Cancer of Lung

Empyæma

Epilepsy (both sides)

Fractured Ribs

Hydrothorax

Intercostal Neuralgia

Intercostal Rheuma-  
tism

**IMPAIRED MOBILITY—***continued*

Liver, Great Enlargement of

Mediastinal Tumour

Pneumonic Consolidation

Pleurisy with Effusion

Pleurisy, Acute

Pneumothorax

Phthisis

esp. under clavicle

Paralysis of Respiratory Muscles

Adherent Pericardium

Spasm of Respiratory Muscles

Spasm of Glottis

Strychnine-poisoning

Tetanus

**430. Enlarged Veins of Chest**

Cancer of Breast

Dilatation of Heart

Lactation

Mitral Regurgitation (late)

Mediastinal Tumour flow usually downwards

Portal Obstruction or Thrombosis flow upwards

MAMMA

**431. Milk in Breasts**

Ectopic Gestation

Lactation

Ovarian Cysts

Pregnancy

Not uncommon in newborn infants, male and female

**432. Pigmentation around Nipples**

Ectopic Gestation

Ovarian Cyst

Pregnancy

**433. Paget's Disease**

Forerunner of cancer

**CHARACTERS OF ASPIRATED FLUID, ETC.****434. Air**

Pneumothorax

Puncture of Lung bubbles

Decomposition (?)

**435. Serum**

Hydrothorax

sp. g. under 1015, little or no albumen

Acute Pleurisy or Pericarditis

sp. g. over 1017, highly albuminous

Hydatids  
hookletsCancer of Pleura or  
Cancer of Lung

'prune-juice' or greenish-brown, but may be clear

ASPIRATED FLUID—*cont.*

## 436. Pus

Actinomycosis  
with yellow seed-like bodies  
Abscess of Lung  
bursting into pleural cavity  
\*Empyæma  
Septicæmia

## 437. Blood

Aneurysm  
Encephaloid Lung  
\*Hæmorthorax  
Tubercular Pleurisy (s)

## 438. Putrid

Gangrene of Lung

## BACK AND SPINE

## 439. LUMBAR PARACENTESIS

Hydrocephalus  
Meningitis  
much albumen, little or no sugar; bacillus  
Purulent Meningitis  
Tumour of Brain  
sugar, but little albumen

## 440. Stiffness

Ankylosis of Spine  
Caries of Vertebræ  
\*Lumbago  
Rheumatism  
Spinal Tumour

‘Spondylose rhizomélique’

Spinal Meningitis

## CURVATURE

## 441. Anterior (Cyphosis)

Adenoids (slight)  
Acromegaly  
Emphysæma  
Mollities Ossium  
Osteitis deformans  
Occupation :  
Tailors  
Shoemakers  
Gardeners  
Porters

Paralysis of Insane,  
General

Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy

Rheumatism

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Rickets

disappears when the child  
is lifted from the arms

‘Spondylose rhizomélique’ (Marie)

## 442. Posterior (Lordosis)

Ascites  
Abdominal Tumours  
Cretinism  
Congenital Dislocation  
of both Hips  
Coxa vara (double)

**LORDOSIS—continued**

Cerebro-spinal Meningo-  
itis  
Idiopathic Muscular  
Atrophy  
Osteitis deformans  
Poliomyelitis, Anterior  
Pseudo-hypertrophic  
Paralysis  
Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy (x)  
Pregnancy  
Rheumatism  
Rheumatoid Arthritis

**443. Lateral (Scoliosis)**

Anæmia  
Collapse of one Lung  
cirrhosis, old pleurisy  
Friedreich's Disease  
Hip Disease  
Infantile Paralysis  
Mollities Ossium  
Rickets  
Syringomyelia  
dorso-lumbar region, con-  
vexity to left

**444. Angular**

Aneurysm of Desc. Aorta  
\*Caries of Spine  
Mollities Ossium  
Spinal Tumour  
\* \* \* Beware of mistaking spina  
bifida

**445. Rotary Twist**

Disease of Cerebellar  
Peduncles  
The twist is also commonly  
associated with lateral  
curvature

**446. Lumbar Prominence  
(one side)**

Hydronephrosis  
Hydatids of Kidney  
Pyonephrosis  
Perinephritis  
Post-renal Extravasa-  
tion  
Renal Cancer

**447. œdema, Lumbar**

Perinephritis  
Purulent Spinal Pachy-  
meningitis  
livid

**ABDOMEN****448. Prominent**

Abdominal Tumours  
(see 881)  
Ascites  
smooth with dependent  
bulge  
Amyloid  
Appendicitis  
Cretinism  
Colloid Omentum  
Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic

PROMINENT—*continued*Congenital Dislocation  
of HipsDilatation of Stomach  
towards umbilicus and left  
sideDistended Bladder  
sometimes enormous in  
womenEnteroptosis (pendu-  
lous)

Enteric Fever

Fatty Omentum

Flatus

Hydronephrosis

Hydatids (large)

Intestinal Obstruction

Intussusception

Irritant-poisoning

Kidney, Large Cystic

Leucocythaemia  
splenic variety

Meteorism

Ovarian Disease

Peritonitis

esp. tubercular

Pneumoperitonæum

Pancreatic Disease

Phantom Tumour

Pseudo-hypertrophic  
Paralysis

Pregnancy

Rickets

Retention of Menses

Syphilitic Liver

Tabes mesenterica

Uterine Fibroid

## 449. Retracted

Cholera

Diarrhœa of Large  
Intestine

Lead Colic

Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitis

Simple Meningitis

Tubercular Meningitis  
boat-shaped abdomen

Peritoneal Adhesions

Stricture of Oesophagus

Tumours of Brain

Wasting Diseases (see  
173)450. Retraction with In-  
spiration

Asthma, Spasmodic

Capillary Bronchitis

Diphtheritic Laryngitis

Foreign Body in Air-  
passages

Large Pleural Effusion

\*Paralysis of Diaphragm

451. Enlarged Superficial  
Veins

Ascites (late)

Cirrhosis of Liver

Dilatation of Stomach

Mediastinal Tumours

Portal Obstruction  
current upwards

**ENLARGED VEINS—*cont.***

- Vena Cava Superior,
- Obstruction in
- current downwards
- Tumours of Liver

**452. Caput Medusæ**  
(Enlarged Veins about Navel)

Portal Obstruction

**453. Visible Peristalsis**

- Right to left = Colon
- Left to right = Stomach
- Diarrhoea, Profuse
- Dilatation of Stomach
- Dilatation of Colon, Congenital
- Intestinal Obstruction
- Peritonitis, Old
- Stricture of Pylorus

**UMBILICUS****454. Retracted**

- Obesity

**455. Stretched**

- Ascites
- Colloid Omentum
- Ovarian Tumours
- Pregnancy till 7th Month

**456. Projecting**

- Portal Obstruction
- Pregnancy after 7th Month
- Umbilical Hernia

**457. Oozing of a little Clear Fluid**

- Congenital Umbilical Fistula

**458. Tache Cérébrale**

- Tubercular Meningitis
- Internal Spinal Menin-gitis
- General Paralysis of Insane
- Typhic state (143)
- It is present in general when the skin is inelastic (see 193)

**CHARACTER OF ASPIRATED FLUID****459. Gelatinous**

- Colloid

**460. Coagulable**

- Ascites

unaffected by acetic acid

- Ovarian Cyst

made clear by boiling with twice its volume of strong acetic acid

**461. Hæmorrhagic**

- Cancer

u. of omentum

- Tubercular Peritonitis (s)

**462. Chylous**

- Obstruction of Thoracic Duct

- Rupture of Thoracic Duct

ASPIRATED FLUID—*cont.*

## 463. Milky (not chylous)

Fatty Degeneration of endothelial or cancer cells

## 463a. Glycogenic (turns starch into sugar)

Pancreatic Cyst

## 464. Swollen Perinæum

Extravasation of Urine

Ischio-rectal Abscess

Perinæal Abscess

Testis in Perinæum

## 465. Swelling about Groin

Abscess, Glandular

Abscess, Psoas

Abscess, Iliac

Aneurysm

Bubo (= venereal abscess)

Carcinoma

Cysts

Dislocation of Hip

Glands (see next section)

Hip Disease

Hernia, Inguinal

Hernia, Femoral

Hernia, Obturator

Hydrocele of the Sac

Hæmatocoele of the Cord

Rider's Bone

Sarcoma

Undescended Testis

## 466. Enlarged Inguinal Glands

They draw their lymphatic vessels from the lower limb, the buttock, perinæum, external genitals, and the lower half of the abdomen

Irritation within the above area, or systemic conditions

Abrasions

Burns

Boils

Balanitis

Chancre

Gonorrhœa

Glandular Fever

Lymphadenoma

Plague

Symmetrical Adenolipomatosis

Sepsis

Tubercle

Varicose Gland (filarial)

## LIMBS

## 467. Swellings of Bone

Achondroplasia (epiphyses)

Acromegaly

'Aneurysm of Bone'

Barlow's Disease

Cysts

Cancer

**SWELLINGS OF BONE—**  
*continued*

Exostosis  
Enchondroma  
Erectile Tumours  
Hydatids  
Myeloid  
Osteitis  
Osteomyelitis  
Periostitis  
Rickets (epiphysis)  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Scurvy  
Tubercle

**468. Nodes**

Exostosis  
Erythema nodosum  
Scurvy  
Syphilis

**469. Subcutaneous  
Nodules**

Chorea  
Periarteritis nodosa  
Rheumatism in System  
(near a joint)

**470. NÉLATON'S LINE**  
(Anterior Superior Spine  
to Tuber Ischii)

**471. Trochanter Displaced  
Above**

Congenital Hip Disloca-  
tion  
Coxa vara

Dislocation on Dorsum  
Ilii

Fracture of Neck of  
Femur  
extra-capsular

**472. Leg Lengthened**

Dislocation of Hip  
downwards  
Hip Disease, i. (?)  
Sacro-iliac Disease

**473. Leg Shortened**

Achondroplasia  
Cretinism  
Coxa vara  
Dislocation of Hip  
upwards  
Congenital Dislocation  
of Hip upwards  
Fractured Femur or  
Tibia  
old or recent  
Hip Disease  
Infantile Paralysis, Old  
Infantile Hemiplegia,  
Old  
Osteo-myelitis, Old

**474. False Shortening**

Obliquity of pelvis  
Hysteria  
Lateral Curvature  
Pelvic Cellulitis

**475. Leg Curved**

Achondroplasia  
Cretinism

**LEG CURVED—continued**

Mollities Ossium  
distorted  
Osteo-myelitis, Old  
Osteitis deformans  
Rickets (see *Knees*)  
Syphilis, Hereditary  
(‘Sabre-blade Shin’)

**476. Scissor - Legs or Crossed-Leg Deformity**

Ankylosis in Double  
Hip Disease  
Double Coxa vara  
Spastic Cerebral Para-  
plegia

**477. Feet Enlarged**

Acromegaly  
Pulmonary Osteo-ar-  
thropathy

**478. Pes Arcuatus vel Cavus**

Chorea (x)  
\*Friedreich’s Disease  
Infantile Paralysis (s)  
Spastic Paraplegia

**478a. Claw Foot (as above,  
but wasted)**

Friedreich’s Disease  
Pseudo-hypertrophic  
Paralysis (s)  
Talipes equinus  
Talipes equino-varus

**479. Toe Swollen**

Abscess  
Bunion  
Cellulitis  
Chilblains  
Erysipelas  
Gout  
Rheumatoid Arthritis

**480. Popliteal Space**

The glands receive the deep  
lymphatics of the leg  
Abscess  
under fascia  
Aneurysm  
Bursæ  
that under the semi-mem-  
branosus communicates  
with the knee-joint  
Enlarged Glands

**481. Oedema of Leg or Foot**

Aneurysm, Popliteal  
Aneurysm, Abdominal  
Acute Ascending Para-  
lysis  
Anæmia  
Abdominal Tumours  
Anasarca (see 191)  
Beri-beri (shins)  
Cellulitis  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Dissecting Aneurysm  
Dilatation of Heart  
Erysipelas  
Erythema nodosum

**ŒDEMA OF LEG—cont.**

Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Emphysæma  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
     Heart (s)  
 Gout  
 Hæmorrhage, Profuse  
 Mitral Disease  
 Menorrhagia  
 Nephritis  
 Osteomyelitis  
 Periostitis  
 Peritonitis, Chronic  
 Pregnancy  
 Phlegmasia Alba Dolens  
     u. left leg  
 Phthisis, II.  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Phlebitis  
 Scurvy  
 Tuberculosis  
 Trichinosis  
 Urticaria  
 Varicose Veins  
     deep or superficial

**482. Perforating Ulcer of Foot**

Locomotor Ataxy  
 Syphilis  
 Leprosy

**483. Gangrene and Phalangeal Necrosis**

Arterio-sclerosis  
 Beri-beri

Burns  
 Diabetes  
 Embolism  
 Ergotism  
 Frostbite  
 Glanders  
 Hysteria  
 Injuries  
 Leprosy  
 Morvan's Disease  
     whitlows also  
 Plague  
 Raynaud's Disease  
     symmetrical  
 Syringomyelia  
     whitlows also  
 Snake-poison  
 Thrombosis  
     (See *Anasarca*, 191).

**484. Œdema of Arm**

Aneurysm of Aorta  
     transverse  
 Aneurysm of Innominate  
 Aneurysm of Axillary  
 Cellulitis  
 Erysipelas  
 Glands, Enlarged Axillary  
 Hysterical Œdema  
     (hands)—does not pit  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Thrombosis

**ŒDEMA OF ARM—cont.**

Trichinosis

Urticaria

(See *Anasarca*, 191)**485. AXILLARY SWELLINGS**

Abscess

Aneurysm

Accessory Mammæ

Affections of Glands  
(see 487)

Lipoma

**486. AXILLARY GLANDS**

The pectoral chain receives its lymphatic vessels from the mamma and the front of the chest; the subscapular group from the back, and the central series from the arm. The three inner fingers belong to the supra-condyloid gland

**487. ENLARGED**

Systemic conditions. Irritation in the above areas

Cancer, Secondary

Lymphosarcoma

Lymphadenoma

Leucocythaemia

Plague

Sepsis

Syphilis

Sarcoma, Secondary

Symmetrical Adenolipomatosis

**488. ENLARGED TROCHLEAR GLAND**

Hereditary Syphilis

**489. COLD EXTREMITIES**

Arterio-sclerosis

Ague (cold stage)

Anæmia

Cholera

Concussion of Brain

Collapse (see 142)

Dilatation of Heart

Malformation of Heart

Paralysis

Stomach, Atony of

Syringomyelia  
affected limb**490. FOOT EVERTED**

Coxa vara

Fracture, Pott's

Fracture of Tibia and Fibula

Fracture, Extracapsular of Thigh

Hip, Dislocation into Foramen

Hip, Dislocation on Pubes

**491. FOOT TURNED-IN**

Hip, Dislocation on Dorsum Ilii

Talipes varus (anterior half)

**492. ARM SHORTENED**

Achondroplasia

Dislocation upwards

ARM SHORTENED—*cont.*

Infantile Paralysis  
Infantile Hemiplegia

## 493. Spade Hand

Myxedema  
Cretinism

## 494. Claw Hand (Main-en-griffe)

Dupuytren's Disease  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
Spinal Pachymeningitis  
Tetany  
Ulnar Nerve Injuries

## 495. Brown Spots on Back of Hand

Arsenic-poisoning  
Addison's Disease  
Cancerous Cachexia  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Freckles  
Leprosy  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Scurvy  
Syphilis  
Tuberculosis  
Xeroderma

## 496. Clubbed Fingers

Acromegaly  
Aneurysm of Aorta  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Dyspnoea, Chronic (see 725)

Empyæma  
sometimes transient  
Emphysæma  
Malformation of Heart  
Pulmonary Osteo-arthropathy  
Pleurisy, Old  
\*Phthisis, II.

## 497. Hand Deflected Outwards at Metacarpophalangeal Articulation

Rheumatoid Arthritis

## 498. Finger Swollen

Abscess  
Cellulitis  
Chilblains  
Erysipelas  
Foreign Body  
Gout  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Sclerodactyla  
Spina ventosa  
tubercl of bone  
Syphilitic Dactylitis

## 499. Finger-Tips Red and Swollen

Chilblains  
Erythromelalgia  
Hysteria  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Neurasthenia  
Onychia

## NAILS

## 500. Cyanosed

- Ague (cold stage)
- Dyspncea (see 725)
- Emphysæma
- Mitral Disease
- Malformation of Heart
- Phthisis
- Raynaud's Disease
- Xeroderma pigmentosa

## 501. Brittle

- Favus
- Gout
- Neuritis
- Psoriasis
- Syringomyelia

## 502. Shed

- Alopecia
- Diabetes
- Locomotor Ataxy
- Leprosy
- Onychia
- Syphilis

## 503. Incurved

- Diabetes and other Wasting Diseases (see 173)

## 504. Grooved Transversely

- A recent Acute Illness
- Pulmonary Osteo-arthropathy

## JOINTS

## 505. Swollen

- Barlow's Disease about large joints
- Charcot's Joint (see 506)
- Dengué
- Gout
- Glanders
- Hydrops Articuli
- Hereditary Syphilis
- Hæmophilia
- Locomotor Ataxy
- Loose Cartilage
- Myelitis, Acute (x)
- Osteitis, Acute Articular
- Peliosis rheumatica
- Pyæmia
- Purpura
- Puerperal Fever
- Rheumatism, Acute
- Rheumatism, Gonorrhœal
- Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Synovitis, Acute
- Synovitis, Tubercular
- Syphilitic Arthritis
- Trichinosis
- Uræmia (x)
- \* \* \* Beware of bursæ

## 506. Charcot's Joint

- \*Locomotor Ataxy
- Syringomyelia (x)

**507. Stiffness**

- Adhesions
- Abscess near Joint
- Appendicitis
  - right abdominal muscles and hip
- Ankylosis
- Cancer
- Gout
- Hysteria
- Injuries
- Lichen ruber
- Myositis ossificans
- Phlebitis
- Peritonitis
- Pulmonary Osteo-arthropathy
- Pelvic Cellulitis
  - one thigh
- \*Rheumatism
  - Rheumatoid Arthritis
  - Synovitis, Simple or Tubercular
  - Synovial Effusion
  - Scleroderma
  - 'Spondylose rhizomélique'
  - Trichinosis
  - \*\* Beware of mistaking rigidity for stiffness (see 788)

**508. Creaking**

- Morvan's Disease
- Myxœdema
- Osteitis deformans

**Rheumatism**

- Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Synovitis, I. and III.

**509. Distorted**

- Coxa vara
- Caries of Epiphysis
- Dislocation
- Genu retrorsum (510)
- Genu valgum
- Genu varum
- Osteitis deformans
- Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Rickets
- Rachitis adolescentium

**510. Genu Retrorsum  
(Hyperextension)**

- Charcot's Disease
- Congenital Paralytic Club Foot
- Deformity of Opposite Leg
- Locomotor Ataxy
- Rickets
- Rudimentary Patella

**511. Tailor's Rotation**

- Coxa vara
- Absent in M. coxae

**GENITALS****512. Priapism**

- Ascarides
- Cantharides-poisoning
- Convalescence from Acute Disease

**PRIAPISM**—*continued*  
 Calculus of Bladder  
 Distended Bladder  
 Epilepsy (præm.)  
 \*Gonorrhœa  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Hæmorrhage in Middle  
     Lobe of Cerebellum  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Lesion of Pons  
 Loaded Rectum  
 Myelitis  
 Prostatic Disease  
 Spinal Meningitis  
 Tetanus  
 Urethritis

**513. Pendulous Testicles**

Debility  
 Diabetes  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Masturbation  
 Sexual Excess  
 Spermatorrhœa

(See *Sexual Power*, 144)

**514. Scrotal Swelling**

Bites of Insects (s)  
 Cancer, Encephaloid  
 Erysipelas  
 Elephantiasis  
 Epithelioma  
     ('chimney-sweep's cancer')  
 Hæmatocoele

Hydrocele  
 Hernia  
 'Lymph Scrotum'  
 Cœdema  
 Varicocele

**515. Swelled Testicle**

Abscess  
 Cancer  
 Cystic Disease  
 Epididymitis  
 Enchondroma  
 Orchitis, Simple  
 Orchitis, Syphilitic  
 Orchitis, Tubercular  
 Sarcoma

**516. Labia, Swelling of**

Abscess  
 Boil  
 Cancer  
 Chancre  
 Cyst  
 Hæmatocoele  
 Hernia  
 Hypertrophy  
 Varix  
 Warts

**MICTURITION**

**517. Frequent**

Ascarides  
 Angina Pectoris  
 Anteflexion  
 Azoturia

FREQUENT—*continued*

Ague (præm.)  
 Blood-clots in Bladder  
 Calculus  
 Cancer of Bladder  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Cantharides  
 Cystitis  
 Diabetes mellitus  
 Diabetes insipidus  
 Dysentery  
 Dysmenorrhœa  
 Emotions  
 Exposure to Cold  
 Fungus of Bladder  
 Foreign Body in  
     Bladder  
 Fistula in Ano  
 Gout (præm.)  
 Gravel  
 Gonorrhœa  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Hydronephrosis  
 Hypertrophy of Bladder  
 Hyperpyrexial Sun-  
     stroke  
 Hyperæsthesia of  
     Bladder  
 Loaded Rectum  
 Neuralgia of Bladder  
 Nephritis, Chronic  
 Over-purgation  
 Prolapsus Uteri  
 Prolapse of Bladder

Peritonitis, I.  
 Proctitis, Acute  
 Pyelitis, Chronic  
 Renal Colic  
 Retention with Inconti-  
     nence  
 Stricture of Urethra  
 Tubercular Bladder  
 Tubercular Kidney  
 Tumour of Bladder  
 Ulcer of Bladder  
 Uterine Fibroid  
 Uterine Congestion

## 518. Suppression of Urine

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Asiatic Cholera, III.  
 Cholera, Spasmodic (s)  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Irritant-poisoning  
 Intestinal Obstruc-  
     tion (s)  
 Lead Colic  
 Nephritis, Acute  
 Pernicious Intermittent  
 Peritonitis (s)  
 Remittent Fever (severe)  
 Suppuration, Renal  
 Sunstroke (late)  
 Thrombosis of Inferior  
     Vena Cava  
 Typhic state (143)

**519. Incontinence**

Atony of Bladder  
 Anæsthesia of Bladder  
 nocturnal  
 Apoplexy  
 Ascarides  
 Atrophy, Senile  
 Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Coma (see 28)  
 Cystitis (x)  
 Compression of Cord  
 Epilepsy  
 nocturnal  
 General Paralysis of  
 Insane (late)  
 Infantile Paralysis (s)  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-  
 spinal  
 Meningitis, Chronic  
 Spinal  
 Mucous Disease  
 nocturnal  
 Myelitis, Chronic  
 \*Over-distension of  
 Bladder  
 'retention with inconti-  
 nence'  
 Purulent Spinal Pachy-  
 meningitis  
 Prostatitis  
 Phimosis  
 Paraplegia  
 Paralysis of Neck of  
 Bladder

**Spina bifida (s)**

Spinal Meningeal Hæ-  
 morrhage  
 Spinal Concussion  
 Spinal Apoplexy  
 Shock  
 Super-Acid Urine  
 Softening of Cord,  
 Transverse  
 Spasm of Detrusor  
 Venereal Excess

**520. Retention**

Atony of Bladder  
 Catarrh of Bladder  
 Coma (see 28)  
 Dysentery  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Hysteria  
 Impacted Calculus  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Myelitis, Chronic  
 Meningitis, Internal  
 Spinal  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-  
 spinal  
 Obstruction of Ureters  
 Pericystitis  
 Paralysis of Bladder  
 Peritonitis, II.  
 Prostate, Enlarged  
 Stricture of Urethra  
 \*Spasm of Urethra  
 Spina bifida (s)

RETENTION—*continued*  
 Spinal Meningeal Hæmorrhage, I.  
 Softening of Cord, Transverse  
 Urethritis

**521. Painful Micturition**

Cystitis  
 Calculus (passage)  
 Enlarged Prostate  
 Foreign Body in  
 Urethra  
 \*Gonorrhœa  
 Pyelitis  
 Stricture  
 Tubercular Bladder  
 Urethritis  
 Urethral Caruncle  
 Urethral Chancere

**522. Dysuria, Tenesmus, or Strangury**

Appendicitis (s)  
 Acrid Urine  
 Calculus, Vesical stream interrupted  
 Cystitis  
 Congestion of Kidney cantharides, turpentine, etc.  
 Compression of Cord  
 Cancer of Bladder, Cervix, or Prostate  
 Concussion, Spinal  
 Dysmenorrhœa

Dysentery  
 Fungoid Bladder  
 Gravel  
 Gonorrhœa  
 Hæmorrhoids, Inflamed  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Neuralgia of Bladder  
 Ovarian Cyst  
 Pyelitis  
 Prolapsus Uteri  
 Prostate, Enlarged  
 Paralysis of Diaphragm  
 Pelvic Peritonitis  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
 Perinæal Abscess  
 Polypus of Bladder  
 Prostatitis  
 Spasm of Bladder  
 Stricture, Advanced  
 Tumour of Bladder  
 Urethral Chancere  
 Urethritis  
 Ulceration of Bladder  
 Variola or Varicella vesicles in urethra

**523. Diminished Stream**

Atony of Bladder  
 Impacted Calculus or Clot  
 Prostate, Enlarged  
 Prostatitis  
 Phimosis  
 \*Urethral Stricture

## URINE

## 524. Pale

Anæmia (225, 982)  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Amyloid Kidney  
 Ague (præm.)  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Chlorosis  
 Convalescence  
 Copious Drinking  
 Diabetes  
 Diabetes insipidus  
 Diuretics  
     including alcohol  
 Gout, Chronic  
 Hysteria  
 Stomach, Atony of  
 Tannin internally  
 Uryhæmaturia  
     turns red with hydro-chloric acid

## 525. High Colour

Cancer of Liver  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Cyanotic Liver  
 Congestion of Kidney  
 Dysentery  
 Duodenal Catarrh  
 Dyspepsia  
 Gout  
 Gastritis  
 Hepatitis, Acute  
 Influenza  
 Lithæmia

Peritonitis

Pernicious Anæmia  
 Pyrexia (see 831)

Also from exercise, food, perspiration, and from taking rhubarb, saffron, santonin, or turmeric

## 526. Brown to Black

\*Jaundice  
 Melanotic Cancer  
     after standing  
 Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria  
     also from taking into the system carbolic acid, creasote, salol, or tar

## 527. Smoky

Usually due to renal hemorrhage  
 Bilharzia  
 Cancer of Kidney  
 Concretions in Tubules  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney (late)  
 Hæmophilia  
 Hæmoglobinuria  
 Hæmaturia  
 Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria

\*Nephritis, Acute

Purpura  
 Renal Colic  
 Rupture of Kidney  
 Scurvy

Suppuration of Kidney  
 Tuberclæ of Kidney

(See *Blood in Urine*, 549)

**528. Milky**

Chyluria  
Obstruction of Thoracic Duct  
White Urates in suspension

**529. Frothy**

Mucus, Albumen, Bile, or Sugar (*q.v.*)

**530. Blue**

Methylene Blue, Ingestion of in drugs or confectionery  
Oxidation of Indican  
(See *Indican*, 553)

**531. Super-acid**

Ague Paroxysm  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Gout  
Leucocythaemia  
Pyelitis  
Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria  
\*Rheumatism, Acute  
Also after eating cheese, meat, and cereals

**532. Sub-acid (of no significance)**

Chlorosis  
Ingestion of Fruit  
Ingestion of Potatoes

**533. Amphoteric**

Containing both basic and acid phosphates (?)  
(See 996)

**534. ALKALINE****(a) Volatile**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Ague (intervals)  
Cystitis  
Gastric Irritation  
Hyperchlorhydria  
\*Retention  
Spinal Injury  
Tuberculosis of Urinary Tract  
Vegetable Diet

**(b) Fixed**

Ingestion of Alkalies  
'Phosphaturia'  
Prostration

**535. High Specific Gravity**

Azoturia  
Congestion of Kidney (u)  
\*Diabetes mellitus  
Gout, Acute  
Hæmaturia  
Leucocythaemia  
Nephritis, Acute  
Pyrexia (see 831)  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Also after repletion, long retention, profuse perspiration, and ingestion of phloridzin

**536. Low Specific Gravity**

- Amyloid Kidney
- Atony of Stomach
- Anæmia
- Ague (cold stage)
- \*Cirrhosis of Kidney
- Cystic Disease of Kidney
- Chyluria
- \*Diabetes insipidus
- Gout, Chronic
- Hysteria
- Hydronephrosis
- intermittent
- Myxoedema
- Also after fasting, copious drinking, and diuretics

**537. Quantity Increased**

- Anæmia
- Asthma, Spasmodic
- Angina Pectoris
- Amyloid Kidney
- Ague (cold stage)
- Cirrhosis of Kidney (late)
- Cystic Disease of Kidney
- Chlorosis
- \*Diabetes mellitus
- \*Diabetes insipidus
- Hydronephrosis
- coincidentally with the disappearance of the lumbar swelling

- Hysteria
- Floating Kidney intermittently
- Myxoedema
- Resorption of Effusions
- Tumour of Fourth Ventricle (s)
- Also after copious drinking; after foods containing citrates or tartrates, and after diuretics, including gin, beer, hock, and phloridzin

**538. Quantity Diminished**

- Abdominal Aneurysm or Tumour by pressure
- Ascites (late) (926)
- Atrophy of Kidney, Acute
- Congestion of Kidney
- Collapse of Lung
- Cholera
- Dilatation of Stomach
- Embolism of Kidney
- Fatty Kidney
- Gastritis, Chronic
- Gout
- Influenza
- Intestinal Obstruction
- Lead Colic
- Mechanical Obstruction
- Pyrexia (see 831)
- Pleurisy with Effusion
- Peritonitis

DIMINISHED—*continued*

Pneumothorax  
Relapsing Fever  
Thrombosis of Inferior  
Vena Cava  
Also abstention from fluids,  
excessive perspiration,  
etc.

(See *Retention*, 520, and  
*Suppression*, 518)

## 539. Albumen

Amyloid (much)  
Alcoholic Coma  
Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Acute Atrophy of Kid-  
ney  
Bronchitis, Chronic  
little  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
little or none  
Congestion of Kidney  
little  
Cystic Disease of Kid-  
ney  
Cirrhosis of Liver (s)  
Diphtheria (3rd or 4th  
day)  
Diabetes  
Displacement of Heart  
Endocarditis  
Embolism of Kidney  
Emphysæma  
Hepatitis, Acute

Hydrophobia  
Hyperpyrexia  
Intermittent Hæmo-  
globinuria  
Leucorrhœa  
Mumps  
Medulla, Lesion of  
Mitral Regurgitation  
\*Nephritis, Acute (much)  
Nephritis, Chronic  
much at first, less later  
Obstruction to Vena  
Cava inferior  
Ovarian Tumours  
Pancreatitis, Acute  
Peliosis rheumatica  
Psittacosis  
Pernicious Intermit-  
tent  
Pregnancy  
Pneumonia, Acute  
a little  
Remittent, Severe  
Suppurative Nephritis  
Tricuspid Regurgita-  
tion  
Tuberculosis, Acute  
little  
Tumours, Abdominal  
Variola  
Weil's Disease  
Yellow Fever  
\* \* Caution: albumen may  
be derived from blood,  
pus, or semen

**540. Intermittent Albuminuria**

Is found in some apparently healthy individuals, especially after excitement, active exercise, or heavy nitrogenous meals. It ceases when the patient is recumbent

**541 Bence-Jones Albumen**  
(See 542)

**542. Albumose or Peptones**

Cancer of Digestive Tract

Diphtheria

Enteric Fever

Influenza

Liver Diseases

Mumps

Meningitis, Purulent

Mollities Ossium

Multiple Myelomata

Myxedema

Pneumonia, Acute, III.

Phthisis

Rheumatic Fever

Scarlatina

Syphilis

Septicæmia

\*Suppurative Processes in general

Ulcer of Intestine

\*\* Beware of mistaking decomposition of albumen in the urinary passages

**543. Sugar**

Alcoholism

Acromegaly

Boils

a little

Carbuncles

a little

Cancer of Pancreas (s)

Chronic Pancreatitis

Calculus, Pancreatic after paroxysm

\*Diabetes mellitus

Fractured Skull

a little

Hydrophobia (s)

Medulla, Lesion of

Neurasthenia

Portal Obstruction

transient—urina cibi only

Puerperal state

really lactose

Sugar is also found after eating largely of grape sugar, and after nitrite of amyl. Phloridzin produces it

**544. Inosite (Muscle Sugar)**

Diabetes insipidus

Nephritis, Chronic

Tumour of Fourth Ventricle

Copious Draughts of Water

**545. Acetone**

\*Diabetes

esp. diabetic coma

Cancer

**ACETONE—continued**

Cerebral Disease  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Fevers  
Hyperpyrexia  
Nephritis  
Tuberculosis, III.  
Also after an exclusive diet  
of highly nitrogenous  
food

**SEDIMENTS****(a) Naked-eye Sediments, etc.****546. Brickdust Sediment**

Chiefly urate of soda  
Ague (sweating stage)  
Constipation  
Congestion of Kidney  
Cyanotic Liver  
Cancer of Liver  
Dysentery  
Dyspepsia  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Emphysæma  
Faecal Accumulation  
Gastritis, Acute or  
Chronic  
Gout  
Hyperidrosis (see 176)  
Lithæmia  
Pyrexia (see 831)  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Rheumatism, Acute

**547. White Sediment**

Soluble on heating. This  
takes the place of the  
above in children and in  
some adults

**548. Mucus**

\*Cystitis  
Cancer of Bladder  
Pyelitis, Acute  
Spinal Injuries and  
Diseases

**Tuberculosis of Bladder**

In small quantities it is a  
normal constituent; in  
large quantities it is  
chiefly noticeable in  
alkaline urine

**Pus** (see *Microscopic  
Sediments*, 568)

**549. BLOOD****Hæmaturia**

Hæmoglobin in corpuscles

Ague  
Asthma  
Barlow's Disease  
Bilharzia  
Cystitis, Acute (x)  
Cystic Disease of Kidney  
Congestion of Kidney,  
Active  
Cancer of Kidney, Bladder,  
or Prostate  
Calculus, Renal or  
Vesical

BLOOD—*continued*

Cholera  
 Embolism of Kidney  
 Foreign Body  
     in urinary tract  
 Gonorrhœa  
 Injury  
 Jaundice (s) (see 230)  
 Irritants  
     e.g. cantharides or tur-  
     pentine  
 Leucocythaemia  
 Menstruation  
 Movable Kidney  
 Metrorrhagia  
 Nephritis, Acute  
 Nephritis, Chronic  
     large red variegated kidney  
 Nephritis, Suppurative  
 Pyelitis, Acute  
 Poisoning by Phos-  
     phorus  
 Poisoning by Sulphuric  
     Acid  
 Purpura haemorrhagica  
 Prostatitis  
 Prostate, Tuberculous  
 Prostate, Tumour of  
 Pernicious Intermittent  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Remittent Fever  
 Sarcoma of Kidney  
 Scurvy  
 Tuberclse of Bladder

Urethritis  
 Ulcer of Bladder  
     intermittent  
 Ulceration in Urinary  
     Tract  
 Villous Growth of Blad-  
     der  
 Yellow Fever

## 550. Hæmoglobinuria

(Hæmoglobin free)

Chlorosis  
     colourless = uryhæmo-  
     globin  
 Malaria (x)  
 Paroxysmal Hæmo-  
     globinuria  
 Raynaud's Disease  
 Winkel's Disease  
     This condition also occurs  
     after severe burns or  
     transfusion of blood and  
     in cases of poisoning by  
     chlorate of potash, ar-  
     seniuretted hydrogen,  
     nitro-benzol, sulphuretted  
     hydrogen, and carbolic,  
     hydrochloric, and  
     sulphuric acids

## 551. Hæmato-porphyrin

(Dark red urine—rare)

Addison's Disease  
 Chorea  
 Enteric Fever  
 Meningitis  
 Measles  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Pneumonia

**HÆMATO-PORPHYRIN—***continued*

Pericarditis

Rheumatism, Acute

action of sulfonal, trional,  
tetranol**552. Clots**

Cancer of Kidney

vermicular

Chyluria

white

Menstruation, etc.

Renal Calculus

Ulcer (s)

Villous Growth

**553. Indican**

Normal in small quantities

Appendicitis

Addison's Disease

Cholera

Cancer of Stomach or  
Liver

Lymphatic Growths

Obstruction in Small  
Intestine

Pernicious Anæmia

Phthisis

Tabes mesenterica

It is also produced in  
excess by residence in  
the tropics and by  
the action of turpentine,  
bitter almonds, and *nux*  
*vomica***554. Bile Colouring-matter**(see *Jaundice*, 230)**555. Bile Acids**Conditions in which the  
red corpuscles are  
broken up (see 670)

Jaundice (see 230)

**556. Fæces passed through  
Urethra**

Cancer of Bladder

Cancer of Rectum

Recto-vesical Fistula

**557. Ehrlich's Reaction**  
(see 996)

\*Enteric Fever

Influenza

Measles

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Pneumonia

Scarlatina

Septicæmia

\* \* Absent in meningitis

**558. Urea Increased**

Azoturia

Ague (warm stage)

Chorea

Diabetes

Diabetes insipidus

Enteric Fever

Leucocythæmia

Pyrexia (see 831)

Pneumonia, Acute

Rheumatism, Acute

UREA INCREASED—*cont.*

Scarlatina

\* \* Other causes are excess of food, bathing, exercise, and the following drugs: ammonium salts, arsenic, antimony, codeia, sulphuric acid, and large doses of quinine

## 559. Urea Diminished

Amyloid (slightly)

Anæmia

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
absent at last

Cirrhosis of Liver

Cancer of Liver (late)

Contracted Kidney

Congestion of Kidney,  
Passive

Nephritis, Acute

Nephritis, Chronic

Phthisis

Rickets

Syphilis

Starvation

Uræmia

Also phosphorus-poisoning and small doses of quinine

## 560. Phosphates Increased

Alkaline Urine

apparently

Chorea

Diabetes insipidus

Encephalitis

Mania, Acute

Pyrexia

Rickets

Pneumonia, III.

Pleurisy

Rheumatism, Acute

Tumours of Brain

In general, diseases of bones, brain, or spinal cord

## 561. Phosphates Diminished

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Nephritis

## 562. Uric Acid Increased

Gout

convalescent stage

Fevers

Heart Diseases

Leucocythaemia

Liver Affections

Lung Diseases

Lithiasis

Rheumatism

In general, uric acid is increased either by deficient oxidation (fevers, heart and lung diseases), or by food containing much nucleolin, especially sweet-breads

## 563. Uric Acid Diminished

Anæmia

Diabetes insipidus

Gouty Paroxysm

**URIC ACID DIMINISHED—  
continued**

Kidney Disease (advanced)  
Lead-poisoning  
Rickets  
Scurvy

**564. Chlorides Increased**

Diabetes insipidus  
Rötheln  
Rapid Absorption of  
Dropsical Effusions

**565. Chlorides Diminished**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
absent at last  
Dyspepsia  
Enteric Fever  
Inanition  
Kidney, Congestion of  
\*Pneumonia, Acute  
Pyrexia (see 831)  
Rheumatism, Acute

**566. Hippuric Acid**

Chorea  
Diabetes mellitus  
Pyrexia (see 831)  
It occurs also after taking  
fruit or benzoic acid

**567. Lactic Acid**

Mollities Ossium  
Puerperal state

**MICROSCOPIC SEDIMENTS****568. Blood-corpuscles**

As in haematuria (see 549)

**569. Pus-cells**

Abscess  
bursting into urinary tract  
Cystitis  
Cancer of Bladder  
Gonorrhœa  
Gleet  
Leucorrhœa  
Pyelitis, Acute and  
Chronic  
Pyonephrosis  
intermittent  
Prostatic Abscess  
Renal Calculus (s)  
Suppurative Nephritis  
Tuberculosis  
Urethritis

**570. Cancer-cells**

Doubtful  
Cancer of Urinary Tract

**571. Epithelium**

Normal in moderate quantity. There are three varieties in the urinary tract. Squamous: the meatus, the vagina, the bladder, and the pelvis of the kidney. Columnar: the urethra and ureters. Spheroidal or, by pressure, polygonal, tubules of kidney. This last is the important kind

**Excessive**

Cystitis  
Nephritis, Acute

EXCESSIVE—*continued*

Renal Calculus  
Pyelitis  
Scarlatina  
Urethritis

## 572. Fat-globules

Fat Embolism  
(recent fracture)  
Nephritis, Chronic  
(large pale kidney)

573. *Torula cerevisiae*

Diabetes  
Glycosuria

## 574. Hooklets

Hydatids

## 575. Eggshells and Flask-shaped Bodies

Bilharzia

## 576. Elastic Fibres

Tubercular Bladder  
Tubercular Kidney

## 577. Gonococci

Gonorrhœa

## 578. Bacilli

Tubercle of Urinary  
Tract

Enteric Fever

## 579. Pneumaturia

(air in bladder)  
Foul Catheterism (Bac-  
terium lactis aëro-  
genes)

## 580. Oxalates

Octahedric or dumb-bell  
crystals

Atony of Stomach

Bronchitis, Chronic

Diabetes

Jaundice

Neurasthenia

Phthisis

Paroxysmal Hæmoglo-  
binuria

In general, diseases of  
imperfect oxidation, as  
heart and lung diseases.  
Oxalates also appear  
after eating gooseberries,  
rhubarb, cabbage, etc.

581. Phosphates (Pris-  
matic Crystals)  
(See 560)

## 582. Uric Acid (see 562)

Urates in very acid urine

583. Amorphous Urates  
(See Brickdust Sediment)

## 584. Spermatozoa

Normal after coitus

Masturbation

Spermatorrhœa

## 585. Cholestearine

Cystitis

Hydatids of Kidney

Filaria

## 586. Leucine and Tyrosine

In acid urine only

Acute Yellow Atrophy

## LEUCINE—continued

Enteric Fever, Severe  
Phosphorus-poisoning  
Tuberculosis, Acute  
Typhic state (see 143)

## CASTS

## 587. Hyaline or Fibrinous

A few are often present normally

Amyloid Kidney  
Diphtheria  
Diabetes  
Displaced Heart  
Jaundice (yellowish)  
Mitral Disease  
Nephritis, Acute  
both small and large  
Nephritis, Chronic  
large—numerous  
Pancreatitis, Acute  
Pregnancy  
'Physiological' or Intermittent Albuminuria

## 588. Granular Casts

Cyanotic Kidney (x)  
Nephritis, Chronic  
late

## 589. Epithelial Casts

Action of Irritants  
Congestion, Passive  
Jaundice

Nephritis, Acute

'cloudy swelling'

Weil's Disease

## 590. Fatty Casts

Fatty Degeneration of Kidney

or of a portion of it

Nephritis, Chronic  
large pale kidney



CASTS

a, hyaline; b, granular; c, epithelial; d, fatty; e, blood

## 591. Blood Casts

Cancer of Kidney  
Cystic Disease of Kidney

Congestion of Kidney,  
Passive

Embolism of Kidney

Hyperæmia of Kidney

CASTS—*continued*

Nephritis, Acute

Renal Calculus

External or internal use of  
cantharides or turpen-  
tine

## STOOLS

## 592. Flattened Fæces

Ischio-rectal Abscess

Hæmorrhoids

Prostate, Enlarged

Prolapsus Uteri

Rectal Growths

Retroflexion

Uterine Fibroids

593. Diminished Diameter,  
or Pipe-Like

Intussusception

Prolapsus Ani

Scybala

Stricture of Rectum

594. Scybala (Round and  
hard)

Cancer of Intestine

Dysentery

Dilatation of Stomach

Diabetes

Ingestion of Opium

Retained Fæces

Ulcer of Stomach

595. Pale, Putty-coloured,  
or Yellow

Appendicitis

Anæmia (225)

Amyloid Liver

Acute Yellow Atrophy, I.

Cancer of Duodenum

Cancer of Liver

Cirrhosis of Liver

Diarrhoea, Irritative

Enteric Fever

like pea-soup

Jaundice (see 230)

especially the obstructive  
variety

Mucous Disease

Pancreatic Disease

Retention of Fæces,  
Prolonged

Rickets

Also a milk or vegetable  
diet

## 596. Green (Infants)

Cholera, Spasmodic, I.

Diarrhoea, Irritative

Dentition

Enteritis, Acute

Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
ousCalomel produces 'chop-  
ped spinach' stools

## 597. Slate Colour

Iron or bismuth internally

## 598. Tarry (Melæna)

Hæmorrhage from stom-  
ach or upper part of  
small intestine

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Buhl's Disease

TARRY—*continued*

Cancer of Stomach or Duodenum  
 Cancer of Liver  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Dysentery (s)  
 Embolism of Mesenteric Artery  
 Hæmophilia  
 Leucocythaemia  
 Purpura  
 Portal Obstruction  
 Ulcer, Duodenal  
 Ulcer, Gastric

## 599. Serous

Arsenic-poisoning  
 Asiatic Cholera, II.  
 rice-water stools  
 Cholera, Sporadic  
 Cancer of Rectum  
 scalding  
 Diarrhoea, II  
 Dysentery  
 Enteritis, Acute  
 Sunstroke

## 600. Offensive

Decomposition of intestinal contents or deficiency of bile  
 Cancer of Colon  
 Dysentery  
 Erysipelas  
 Enteric Fever  
 Enteritis, Acute  
 Glanders, II.

Gastritis, Acute Erythematous

Jaundice (230)

Retention of Faeces, Long

Rickets

Scrofula

Ulcer of Colon

Undigested Food

## 601. Purulent

Appendicitis  
 Abscess  
 rupturing into bowel—  
 pelvic, perinephritic,  
 perityphlitic, etc.

Dysentery

Enteritis

Fistula

Proctitis, Acute

Ulcer of Rectum

\*\* Beware of mistaking pus from urethral or vaginal discharges

## 602. Blood in Stools

Hæmorrhage from large, or lower part of small, intestine

Amyloid Intestine

Arsenic-poisoning

Aneurysm (rupture)

the hæmorrhage may, however, be due to pressure upon the veins

Amenorrhœa (x)

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Barlow's Disease

BLOOD IN STOOLS—*cont.*

Colitis, Ulcerative  
Cancer of Rectum or  
Intestine  
Dengué  
Diarrhœa, Inflamma-  
tory  
Dysentery  
often with fleshy lumps  
Enteric Fever  
not necessarily perforation  
Embolism of Mesenteric  
Hæmophilia  
\*Hæmorrhoids, Internal  
Injuries  
Intussusception  
Intermittent Fever,  
Severe  
Irritant-poisoning  
Leucocythæmia  
Purpura  
Proctitis  
Polypus  
Perforation of Bowel  
Pernicious Remittent  
Portal Obstruction  
Relapsing Fever  
Scurvy  
Ulcer of Bowel  
solitary, tubercular, or  
enteric  
Vascular Growths  
Winkel's Disease  
Yellow Fever  
(See 598)

## 603. Membranes in Stools

Cancer of Intestine  
(sloughs)  
Colitis, Membranous  
(casts)  
Dysentery  
Mucous Disease of  
Infants  
Malignant Relapsing  
Fever  
Proctitis, Acute

## 604. Mucus in Stools

Bilharzia of Sigmoid  
Flexure  
Cancer of Rectum  
Colitis  
faeces coated with mucus  
Dysentery  
Duodenal Catarrh  
mucus mixed with bile (u)  
Diarrhœa, Inflamma-  
tory  
Enteritis  
faeces mixed with mucus  
Gastritis, Chronic  
Impacted Fæces  
Intussusception  
Mucous Disease of  
Infants  
Proctitis  
Ulcer of Large Bowel  
dysenteric, syphilitic, or  
tubercular

## 605. Fat in Stools

Normal in small amount

Dyspepsia in Infants  
undigested fatty portion of  
milk

Jaundice (230)

Pancreatic Disease

## 606. Undigested Food

Atony of Stomach

Dentition

Diarrhœa lienterica

Excess of, or Improper  
Food in Infants

## 607. Concretions

Bezoar (Hysteria)

1 Gallstones

Pancreatic Calculi

Scybala, Stonelike

\*\*\* Beware of the fatty acid  
stone produced by large  
doses of olive oil

## 608. Parasites

Ascaris vermicularis

Ascaris lumbricoides

Tænia solium

Tænia mediocanellata

Bothriocephalus latus

Trichinæ

Trichocephalus dispar

609. Microscopic Examina-  
tionBacillus coli communis  
normal, but more abun-  
dant in suppurationBacillus coli dysen-  
tericus  
dysenteryComma Bacillus  
choleraBacillus tuberculosis  
tubercleAmœba dysenteriæ  
dysenteryTeischmann's Blood-  
crystalsCharcot-Leyden Crys-  
tals

helminthiasis

Ova of Worms

Eggshells or Eggs of  
Bilharzia

Undigested Food

\*\*\* The presence of Bacillus  
typhosus in the stools  
can be determined by  
culture only

<sup>1</sup> These stones are seldom found. This circumstance, the fact that the nucleus commonly consists of a foreign body, and the frequency with which I have known hepatic colic follow upon eating grapes, raisins, mulberries, etc., have convinced me that this colic is more often caused by foreign bodies than by gall-stones.

## VOMITING, ETC.

## 610. Nausea and Retching

- Alcoholism
- Acute Yellow Atrophy
- Appendicitis
- Arsenical-poisoning
- Anæmia of Brain
- Ague (præm.)
- Cirrhosis of Kidney
- Catarrh of Bile-ducts
- Cholera, Sporadic and Asiatic
- Conium-poisoning
- Cancer of Liver
- Cancer of Pancreas
- Cancer of Colon
- Congestion of Liver
- Concussion of Spine
- Enteritis, Acute
- Foreign Body in Throat
- Gastritis, Acute and Chronic
- Gastric Irritation
- Hernia
- Hydrophobia
- Hooping Cough
- Irritant-poisoning
- Lead Colic
- Migraine
- Menière's Disease
- Mediastinal Tumour
- Measles (prodr.)
- Meningitis simplex
- Pregnancy
- Ptomainism
- Paralysis, Infantile (onset)
- Pharyngitis, Chronic
- Post-pharyngeal Abscess
- Pelvic Cellulitis
- Pelvic Peritonitis
- Perforation of Stomach
- Peritonitis
- Quinsy
- Relaxed Uvula
- Round Worms
- Seasickness
- Shock
- Scarlatina (prodr.)
- Typhus
- Variola (prodr.)

## VOMITING

## 611. Cerebro-spinal

- Apoplexy
- Concussion of Brain
- Concussion of Cord
- Compression of Brain
- Cerebellar Disease
- Epilepsy
- Hydrocephalus
- Hyperæmia of Brain
- Hypertrophy of Brain
- Infantile Paralysis (onset)
- Locomotor Ataxy (gastric crisis)

CEREBRO-SPINAL—*cont.*

Meningitis, Simple  
 Meningitis, Tubercular  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-  
 spinal  
 Menière's Disease  
 Seasickness  
 Stokes-Adams Disease  
 Shock  
 Spinal Paralysis, Acute  
 (adults)  
 Tumour of Brain  
 especially subtentorial

## 612. Irritative

Amyloid Liver  
 Appendicitis  
 Alcoholism  
 Arsenic-poisoning  
 Colic  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Cholera, Asiatic  
 Cholera, Sporadic  
 Catarrh of Bile-ducts  
 Cancer of Stomach  
 Cancer of Duodenum  
 Cancer of Liver  
 independent of meals  
 Cancer of Colon  
 Cancer of Pancreas  
 Cancer of Pylorus  
 long after meals  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 large quantities at long  
 intervals

Enteritis, Acute  
 Gastritis, Acute and  
 Chronic  
 Gastralgia  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Hernia  
 esp. strangulated  
 Hypertrophy of Pylorus  
 Intestinal Obstruction  
 early if small intestine,  
 later and faecal if large  
 intestine  
 Irritant-poisoning  
 Irritant Food  
 Intussusception (u)  
 faecal if near valve  
 Ptomainism  
 Round Worm  
 Ulcer of Stomach  
 soon after food  
 Ulcer of Duodenum  
 u. 2 hours after food  
 Ulcer of Intestine  
 Volvulus (faecal)

## 613. Reflex

Bronchial Glands, En-  
 larged  
 Cystitis  
 Dysmenorrhœa  
 Endocarditis, Ulcera-  
 tive  
 Glandular Fever  
 Hepatic Colic  
 Hepatic Abscess  
 Hepatitis, Acute

REFLEX—*continued*

Hooping Cough  
 Intercostal Neuralgia  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Muscular Asthenopia  
 Migraine  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Oöphoritis  
 Pregnancy  
 u. to third month  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
 Pelvic Peritonitis  
 Renal Calculus  
 Trichinosis

## 614. Toxæmic Vomiting

Anæmia  
 Addison's Disease  
 Ague (præm.)  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Conium-poisoning  
 Endocarditis, Septic  
 Gout, Undeveloped  
 Influenza  
 Mumps (onset)  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Roseola  
 Remittent Fever  
 Scarlatina (onset)  
 Uræmia  
 vomit contains urea

Variola (onset)

Weil's Disease

Yellow Fever

i. clear; ii. black

\*\* There is some overlapping in the above classification

## 615. Hæmatemesis

(Vomiting of blood)

Changed (coffee-ground) or natural

Amenorrhœa  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Arsenic-poisoning  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Barlow's Disease (s)  
 Buhl's Disease  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Cancer of Oesophagus, Stomach, or Liver  
 Cyanotic Liver (s)  
 Dengué  
 Diphtheria (x)  
 Dilatation of Stomach (x)  
 Gallstone

ulcerating into duodenum

Glass, Swallowed

Gastritis, Chronic

Hæmophilia

Irritant-poisoning

Intussusception (s)

Leucocythæmia

Mitral Stenosis

Purpura

Pyæmia

**HÆMATEMESIS—cont.**

- Portal Obstruction
- Pernicious Anæmia
- Phosphorus-poisoning,  
    Acute
- Pancreatitis
- Remittent, Severe
- Rupture of Varicose  
    Œsophageal Vein
- Scurvy
- Typhus
- Ulcer of Stomach or In-  
    testine
- Valvular Disease
- Variola, Malignant
- Weil's Disease
- Yellow Fever
- \*\* Beware of swallowed  
    blood from nose or teeth,  
    and, in infants, from  
    cracked nipples

**616. Eructions and Acid  
Risings**

- Angina Pectoris (term.)
- Atony of Stomach
- Dilatation of Stomach
- Dysentery
- Gastralgia
- Gastric Ulcer
- Gastric Irritation
- Hysteria
- Metritis, Acute
- Neurasthenia
- Peritonitis
- Trichinosis

**617. Pyrosis (Water-  
brash)**

- (Clear-water Vomit)
- Cancer of Pancreas
- Dyspepsia
- Gastritis, Chronic  
    Sometimes a disease in  
    itself

**CHARACTER OF VOMIT****618. Hyperchlorhydria**

- Excess of hydrochloric acid
- Gastric Irritation
- \*Gastric Ulcer
- Gastralgia

**619. Hypochlorhydria**

- Deficiency or absence of  
    hydrochloric acid
- Atrophy of Gastric  
    Mucous Membrane
- Anæmia

**\*Cancer of Stomach**

- Dilatation of Stomach
- Gastritis, Acute

**Gastralgia****Myœdema****Pernicious Anæmia****Blood (see Hæmateme-  
sis, 615)****620. Coffee-ground (see  
Hæmatemesis, 615)****621. Bile**

- Vomiting with stomach  
    empty

**Hepatic Colic**

(termination)

**622. Mucus**

Chronic Gastritis  
Dilatation of Stomach  
\* \* \* Beware of swallowed sputa

**623. Sarcinæ and Torulæ**

Cancer of Pylorus  
Dilatation of Stomach

**SPUTA****624. Scanty**

Asthma, Spasmodic, i.  
Bronchitis, Acute (on-set)  
Cancer of Lung  
Catarrhe sec  
Diphtheritic Laryngitis (onset)  
Hay Fever  
Laryngitis, Chronic  
Pleurisy, Acute (or absent)  
Pneumonia, Acute (on-set)

**625. Frothy**

\* Bronchitis, Acute  
Bronchorrhœa  
watery and abundant  
Emphysæma  
(Gangrene of Lung  
upper layer of sputa  
Edema of Lungs  
(watery)  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Lobular

**626. Viscid**

Bronchitis, Capillary  
Hooping Cough  
\* Pneumonia, Acute  
Phthisis (pneumonic form)

**627. Mucous (Sputa cruda)**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
termination of a slight attack  
Bronchitis, Acute  
termination  
Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
Enteric Fever  
Emphysæma  
Hooping Cough  
Infiltrated Cancer of Lungs  
Influenza  
Laryngitis, Acute  
Measles  
Mediastinal Abscess  
Lobular Pneumonia  
Pharyngitis  
Phthisis, i.

**628. Muco-purulent (Sputa cocta)**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
end of severe attack  
Bronchitis, Chronic  
Hooping Cough, iii.  
Hydatids of Lung

**MUCO-PURULENT—cont.**

Measles (defervescence)  
Pneumonia, Acute  
stage of 'resolution'  
Phthisis

**629. Purulent**

Bronchial Glands, En-  
larged  
Bronchitis, Acute (late)  
Bronchitis, Capillary  
Bronchitis, Old Chronic  
Bursting of Abscess or  
collection of pus into  
a bronchial tube—  
viz. :  
Diaphragmatic, Pul-  
monary, Hepatic,  
or Mediastinal Ab-  
scess; Empyæma  
or Pyonephrosis

**630. Nummular (Circular)**

Bronchorrhœa  
Bronchiectasis  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Phthisical Cavity  
Sinking in water implies  
long retention

**631. Rusty**

\*Pneumonia, Acute  
Pyæmia  
Tuberculosis, Acute (s)  
Also the presence of Dis-  
tomum pulmonale

**632. Casts**

Diphtheria  
Membranous Laryngitis  
Plastic Bronchitis  
Pneumonia, Acute (x)

**633. 'Gooseberry-skins'  
(Echinococci)**

Hydatids of, or invading a  
lung

**634. Black Specks**

Gangrene of Lung  
Inhalation of Coal-dust,  
Fog, or Smoke  
Phthisis

**635. 'Prune-juice'**

Gangrene of Lung  
Œdema of Lung

**636. Dittrich's Plugs**

Bronchiectasis (fetid)  
\* \* \* Beware of mistaking  
plugs from the tonsil-  
lary crypts

**637. Greenish-yellow**

Actinomycosis  
Icteric Pneumonia

**638. Fetid**

Bronchiectasis  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Gangrene of Lung  
with tinder-like masses  
Phthisis  
large cavity  
Syphilitic Laryngitis  
(tertiary)

## 639. Blood-streaked

Usually from violence of cough  
 Abscess of Lung  
 Bronchitis, Acute (s)  
 Bronchitis, Chronic (s)  
 Bronchitis, Plastic  
 Cancer of Lung  
 Emphysæma  
 Hæmoptysis (passing off)  
 Malformation of Heart  
 Mediastinal Abscess  
 Pulmonary Apoplexy (dark)  
 Pneumonia, Acute Lobular  
 Pharyngitis, Chronic  
 Pharyngitis, Granular  
 Phthisis, II.  
 Tonsillitis  
 Typhus (prod.)  
 Also from bleeding teeth, spongy gums, or retching

## 640. Hæmoptysis

Vomiting of bright-red and often frothy blood  
 Amenorrhœa (s)  
 Angioma laryngeum  
 Arterio-sclerosis  
 Aneurysm systemic or pulmonary  
 Actinomycosis  
 Aortic Regurgitation

Bronchiectasis  
 Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
 Cirrhosis of Lungs  
 Cancer of Lung  
 Cancer of Larynx  
 Congestion of Lungs mechanical  
 Distomum pulmonale chronic recurrent hæmorrhage  
 Emphysæma (x)  
 Empyæma on bursting  
 Fat Embolism  
 Fractured Ribs  
 Gangrene of Lung  
 Hypertrophy of Heart Ditto, Connective-tissue Form  
 Hæmophilia  
 Hydatids of Lung  
 Laryngitis, Hæmorrhagic  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Mediastinal Tumours  
 Mitral Stenosis and Regurgitation  
 Malformation of Heart  
 \* Phthisis  
 Pulmonary Apoplexy  
 Purpura  
 Scurvy  
 Syphilitic Disease of Lungs

HÆMOPTYSIS—*continued*

Traumatism

Variola, Hæmorrhagic

\*\* Beware of malingers, epistaxis posterior, etc.

## MICROSCOPIC CHARACTERS

## 641. Curschmann Spirals

(Corkscrew-like fibres of mucus with a central thread)

Asthma

Bronchitis, Capillary

Œdema of Lung

Pneumonia (s)

Plastic Bronchitis

## 642. Charcot-Leyden Crystals

Pointed vitreous octahedra

Asthma, Spasmodic

Bronchitis, Plastic

Bronchitis, Chronic

Emphysæma

## 643. Elastic Tissue

Curling fibres

Bronchiectasis

Phthisis, II.

Pulmonary Abscess

Pneumonia, Acute (x)

## 644. Eosinophile Cells

Asthma (numerous)

Bronchitis, Chronic  
(a few)

Plastic Bronchitis

## 645. Brown Pigment in large cells

Brown Induration of Lung

Mitral Stenosis

## 646. Distomum pulmonale, or Ova

Dystomiosis

## 647. Pneumococci

Capillary Bronchitis

\* Pneumonia, Acute

Empyæma

A few are normally present in the saliva

## 648. Friedlander's Bacillus

Pneumonia, Acute  
in five per cent. of the649. Pfeiffer's Bacillus  
(slender with rounded ends)

Influenza

## 650. Klebs-Loeffler Bacillus

Diphtheria

## 651. Bacillus Tuberculosis

Phthisis

## 652. Amœba coli

Hepatic Abscess  
bursting into Lung

640-652

## MICROSCOPIC CHARACTERS

—continued

653. *Actinomyces* (radiating)

Actinomycosis

654. *Spirochetæ*

Gangrenous Stomatitis

655. *Staphylococcus* pyogenes

Abscess

656. *Oidium albicans* or *Leptothrix*

Thrush

Pharyngomycosis

## 657. Pollen

Hay Asthma  
or adventitious

## 658. Fat Crystals

Gangrene  
Phthisical Cavity  
Pulmonary Abscess

## 659. Hooklets

Hydatids of Lung  
Hydatids of Kidney or  
of Liver bursting into  
Lung

## THE BLOOD

## 660. Oligocythaemia

Diminution in the  
number of red corpuscles. Normal proportion, five millions  
to the cubic millimetre

Anæmia

Hæmorrhage

Leucocythaemia

Lymphadenoma

Pernicious Anæmia

sometimes reduced to  
400,000

Phthisis

## 661. Leucocytosis

Increase in the number  
of leucocytes (especially of the poly-  
nuclear). Normally,  
7,500 to cu. m.m.

Amyloid Disease

Anæmia

the polynuclear only

Carcinoma (s)

Diphtheria

Erysipelas

Endocarditis, Septic

Glanders

Glandular Enlargement

Inflammation

Leucocythaemia

sometimes one white to  
four red

Meningitis, Purulent

Pyæmia

Pneumonia

Rheumatism, Acute

Scarlatina

Tuberculosis

There is a normal increase  
after digestion and dur-  
ing pregnancy

**662. Oligoleukæmia**

Diminution in the number of leucocytes

Chlorosis (s)

Enteric Fever

Malaria

Pernicious Anæmia ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

Leucocythæmia

Pernicious Anæmia

**666. Eosinophile Cells Increased**

Asthma

Anæmia (s)

Leucocythæmia

**663. Lymphocytosis**

Increase in the number of the small mononucleated leucocytes (lymph-cells)

Hooping Cough

Lymphatic Leucocythæmia

Rickets

Syphilis, Hereditary

**667. Myelocytes**

Leucocythæmia

spleno-medullary form

Pernicious Anæmia

**668. Hæmoglobin Increased**

Pulmonary Stenosis

**669. Hæmoglobin Diminished**

Normally 100 c.c.'s of blood contain 13.5 grams of hæmoglobin

Anæmia (all forms)

Chlorosis

Enteric Fever

Pernicious Anæmia

**664. Poikilocytosis**

The red corpuscles altered in shape — crenated, pear-shaped, kidney-shaped, etc.

Anæmia, Profound

Leucocythæmia

Pernicious Anæmia

**670. Free Hæmoglobin (Lake blood)**

Hyperpyrexia

Malaria

Phosphorus-poisoning

Sunstroke

**671. Pigment (Melanæmia)**

Addison's Disease

Intermittent Fever

Intermittent, Pernicious

Anæmia

few

Chlorosis

PIGMENT—*continued*

Intermittent Hæmoglobinuria  
Melanotic Tumour  
Relapsing Fever  
In malaria it is in the form of 'plasmodia' contained within the red corpuscles

## 672. Hydræmia (Excess of water)

Anæmia  
Anasarca  
Hæmorrhage  
Pregnancy  
Pernicious Anæmia  
Sp. g. 1035

## 673. Hyperinosis

Erysipelas  
Influenza, I.  
Infectious Diseases  
Pneumonia  
Phthisis  
Rheumatism  
Suppuration  
Scurvy  
Serous Inflammations

## 674. Hypnosis

Emphysæma  
Hæmophilia  
Hæmorrhage  
Hæmoglobinuria  
Pernicious Anæmia  
Inflammation of Mucous Surfaces

## 675. Acetone

\*Diabetic Coma  
Ulcer of Stomach

## EMBRYOS OF

676. *Filaria sanguinis hominis*

The larval form of *F. Bancroftii*  
Chyluria  
Hæmaturia  
obstruction of blood-vessels  
Elephantiasis  
obstruction of lymphatic vessels

677. *Filaria medinensis*  
Furunculosis678. *Hæmacytozoa*  
Malaria (Plasmodia)679. *Spirillum Obermeyeiri*  
Relapsing Fever680. *Protozoön*, Pear-shaped  
Intermittent Hæmoglobinuria

## BACILLI, COCCI, ETC.

(Taken chiefly from Muir and Ritchie)

## MICROCOCCI (spherical bacteria)

( $1\mu = \frac{1}{1000000}$  of a metre or  $\frac{1}{25000}$  of an inch)

## MICROCOCCI—continued

681. *Staphylococcus pyogenes*

Var. *aureus*, *albus*, *citreus* ;  
size  $0.9\ \mu$ , cocci arranged  
in clusters

Local Inflammation in  
general

Abscess

Boil

Empyæma

Endocarditis

Glandular Suppuration

Osteomyelitis

Otitis media

Pyæmia

Rheumatic Fever

Sloughs

682. *Streptococcus pyogenes*

Size  $1.0\ \mu$ , cocci arranged  
in wavy chains

Severe Inflammatory  
Processes

Cholera, Spasmodic

Erysipelas

Diphtheria

Membranous Pharyn-  
gitis

Pneumonia

Puerperal Fever

Septicæmia

Scarlatina

683. *Pneumococci*

(*Diplococcus of Fraenkel*)

Small oval cocci  $1\mu \times 0.75\mu$ ,

often arranged in pairs.

Capsule well marked

Capillary Bronchitis

Empyæma

Endocarditis

Hepatic Abscess

Meningitis

Otitis

Pleurisy

\*Pneumonia, Acute

A few are found in healthy  
saliva

684. *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis*  
(Weichselbaum)

Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitis

685. *Gonococcus (Neisser)*

Like two beans with adja-  
cent hili. Usually  
contained within a  
leucocyte

Gonorrhœa

Gonorrhœal Cystitis,  
Endometritis, Endo-  
carditis, Ophthalmia,  
or Salpingitis

686. *Micrococcus tetra-  
genus*

Cocci in clusters of four.  
Sputa of tubercular lung  
cavity

687. *Micrococcus meliten-  
sis*

Size  $0.5 \times 0.5$ —found in  
spleen

Malta Fever

## MICROCOCCI—continued

688. *Sarcina ventriculi*

Cocci in bundles of four or multiples of four

Dilatation of Stomach

## BACILLI

Rod-shaped bacteria\*

689. *Bacillus anthracis*

Thick plump rods, encapsulated and granular

Anthrax

690. *Bacillus of Ducrey*

Size  $1.5 \times 0.5$  minute oval rods

Soft Sore

691. *Bacillus of Lustgarten*

Syphilis (doubtful)

692. *Bacillus tuberculosis (Koch)*

Rods  $3.0 \times 0.3$

Straight or slightly curved.  
Stains with difficulty

Tuberculosis

693. *Bacillus of Hansen*

Resembles *B. tuberculosis*, but is shorter

Leprosy

694. *Bacillus of Friedländer*

Short capsulated rod with rounded ends

Acute Pneumonia

695. *Bacillus typhosus*

Size 2 to  $4 \times 0.5$

Rounded extremities, long wavy flagella; found in

ulcers, spleen, etc., but in stools by culture only. It does not ferment glucose

Enteric Fever

696. *Bacillus mallei*

Like *B. tuberculosis*, but thicker and stains easily

Glanders

697. *Bacillus tetani*

Size  $4.0 \times 0.4$ . Drumstick with slightly motile flagella

Tetanus

698. *Bacillus of Klebs-Loeffler*

$3.0 \times 0.6$ . Straight or slightly curved, sometimes clubbed

Diphtheria

699. *Bacillus of Pfeiffer*

Size  $1.5 \times 0.3$ . Straight with rounded ends

Influenza

700. *Bacillus, Comma*

Size  $2 \times 0.5$ . Sometimes S-shape by conjugation

Cholera

## BACTERIA

701. *Bacterium Coli Communum*

Resemble *B. typhosus*, but has shorter flagella. It ferments glucose. Occurs normally, but especially in—

Abdominal Abscess

BACTERIA— <i>continued</i>	
Cystitis	711. <i>Actinomyces Fungus</i>
Peritonitis	Actinomycosis
Pyelitis	
<b>702. <i>Bacterium Lactis</i></b>	<b>712. <i>Spirillum Obermeyei</i></b>
<b>    Aërogenes</b>	Relapsing Fever
Normal, especially in stools of infants	Filaria (see <i>Blood</i> )
Emphysæma of Skin (s)	
Gangrene of Lung	
Pneumothorax (s)	
Pneumaturia	
from catheter	
<b>703. <i>Bacillus (unnamed)</i></b>	<b>713. Widal or Gruber-Widal Reaction.</b>
Bell's Mania	Clumping of bacilli on the addition of diluted serum from the blood of a patient suffering from one of the following diseases—
<b>704. <i>Bacillus Pestis</i></b>	*Enteric Fever
Plague	Malta Fever
<b>705. <i>Bacillus Icteroides</i></b>	Plague
Yellow Fever	Tuberculosis
<b>706. <i>Streptothrix</i></b>	Absent in psittacosis. The same reaction takes place with <i>B. coli communis</i>
<b>    Maduræ</b>	
Madura Foot, etc.	
<b>707. <i>B. Coli Dysentericum</i></b>	
and <i>Amœbæ</i>	<b>BREATHING</b>
Dysentery	
<b>708. <i>Oidium Albicans vel</i></b>	<b>714. Slow</b>
<b>    Lactis</b>	Asthma, Spasmodic (s)
Thrush	Ague (hot stage)
<b>709. <i>Leptothrix Buccalis</i></b>	Coma (see 28)
Caries of Teeth	Collapse (see 142)
<b>710. <i>Spirochæta Buccalis</i></b>	Narcotic-poisoning
Stomatitis, Severe	Shock
	Tumour of Brain
	<b>715. Stertorous</b>
	Asphyxia
	Adenoids
	Acute Yellow Atrophy
	Coma (see 28)

**STERTOROUS—continued**

Concussion of Brain  
 Epilepsy, *iii.*  
 Fractured Skull  
 Hypertrophied Tonsils  
 Narcotic-poisoning  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 'hen cluck stertor'  
 œdema of Lungs  
 Paralysis of Soft Palate  
 Quinsy  
 Uræmia (hissing)

**716. Stridulous**

Aneurysm of Aorta  
 Bronchus, Obstruction of  
 Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
 Dryness of Vocal Cords  
 Laryngismus stridulus  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 laryngeal crisis  
 Paralysis of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve

**717. Sighing**

Addison's Disease  
 Anæmia of Brain  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Distension of Stomach  
 Emotion

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Lesion of Medulla  
 Meningitis, Simple  
 Meningitis, Tubercular  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal

Shock

Spurious Hydrocephalus

Syncope

**718. Shallow**

Angina Pectoris  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Coma Vigil (see 27)  
 Collapse of Lungs  
 Capillary Bronchitis  
 Fractured Ribs  
 Intercostal Neuralgia  
 Intercostal Paralysis  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Paralysis of Diaphragm  
 Pleurisy, Diaphragmatic

Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Peritonitis

Rheumatism of Intercostals

Syncope

Trance

**719. Jerking Breathing**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Chorea

**JERKING—continued**

Hysteria  
Hydrophobia  
Hemiplegia  
Intercostal Neuralgia  
Laryngismus  
Pleurisy, Acute (onset)  
Ribs, Fractured  
Rheumatism of Intercostals  
'Spinal Irritation'

**720. Irregular**

Apoplexy (Foudroyante)  
Collapse (see 142)  
Chorea  
Collapse of Lungs  
    pause after inspiration  
Hydrocephalus, Spurious  
Lesion of Medulla  
Meningitis, Simple  
Meningitis, Tubercular  
Shock  
Tumours of Brain

**721. Cheyne-Stokes Breathing**

Ominous  
Aortic Aneurysm  
Apoplexy (term.)  
Cholera  
Caisson Disease  
Diphtheria  
Fatty Degeneration of Heart

General Paralysis  
Hæmorrhage  
Hydrocephalus  
Influenza  
Internal Spinal Menigitis  
Meningitis, Tubercular  
Meningitis, Simple  
Nephritis, Chronic  
Narcotic-poisoning  
Pneumonia  
Softening of Brain  
Tumour of Brain  
Typhic state (see 143)  
Uræmia  
Variola  
Valvular Disease

**722. Thoracic Breathing, Marked**

Ascites  
Abdominal Tumours  
Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
Emphysæma  
Meteorism  
Pregnancy  
Peritonitis  
Paralysis of Diaphragm  
Pericardial Effusion,  
    Large

**723. Abdominal Breathing, Marked**

Pleurisy, Double  
Spinal Paralysis  
    cervical lesion

**ABDOMINAL—*continued***

Strychnine-poisoning  
Tetanus

**724. Suffocative Breathing**

Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
Displacement of  
Trachea  
Displacement of Heart  
Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart  
Foreign Body in Air-  
passages  
Hydrophobia  
Laryngeal Growths  
Œdema Laryngitis  
Strychnia-poisoning  
Syphilitic Laryngitis  
on eating

Tetanus

Tuberculous Laryngitis  
on eating

**DYSPNEA**

It arises when insufficient  
oxygen reaches the  
haemoglobin in the air-  
cells of the lung, and  
*vice versa*

**725. Dyspnoea on Exertion**

Adenoids  
Addison's Disease  
Aortic Regurgitation  
Anæmia  
Bradycardia  
Chlorosis  
Cirrhosis of Liver

Cardiac Asthma  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart  
especially on ascents  
Goitre  
Hypertrophy of Heart  
Influenza  
Laryngitis, Chronic  
Lymphadenoma  
Leucocythaemia  
Malformation of Heart  
Obesity  
Pernicious Anæmia  
Pyrexia  
Rickets  
Scurvy

**726. Dyspnoea, General**

Aortitis, Acute  
Aortic Aneurysm  
Aneurysm of Heart  
Ascites (late)  
Asthma, Spasmodic  
expiratory  
Acute Ascending Para-  
lysis  
Ague (cold stage)  
Bronchitis, Acute  
Bronchitis, Capillary  
Bronchorrhœa  
Bronchus, Plugged or  
Compressed  
Beri-beri

DYSPNÆA—*continued*

Cirrhosis of Lung	Hepatic Abscess upper surface
Congestion of Lungs, Hypostatic	Hepatitis, Acute
Cancer of Larynx	Hydatids of Lung
Cancer of Lung	Hydatids of Liver (large)
Collapse of Lungs	Hyperpyrexial Sun- stroke
Crico-arytenoid Arthritis	Heart, Gouty
Crico-arytenoid Anky- losis	Intercostal Rheuma- tism
Conium-poisoning	Intercostal Neuralgia
Diabetic Coma	Laryngeal Tuberculosis
‘air hunger’—deep, not rapid, breathing	Laryngitis, Tertiary Syphilitic
Dilatation of Heart	Laryngitis, Acute
Displacement of Heart	Locomotor Ataxy inspiratory
Diaphragmatic Pleurisy	Laryngitis, Diphtherial inspiratory
Diaphragmatic Hernia	Laryngeal Polypus
Diaphragmatic Para- lysis	Laryngismus
Diaphragm, Tonic Spasm of	Mitral Stenosis
Dissecting Aneurysm	Myelitis (cervical)
Endocarditis, Acute	Mediastinal Abscess
Emphysæma expiratory	Mediastinal Tumour
Enteric Fever	Meningitis, Spinal cervical portion
Fat Embolism	Meningitis, Cerebro- spinal
Foreign Body in Air- tubes	Measles
Growths, Laryngeal	Œdema of Lungs
Gangrene of Lung	Paralysis of Posterior Crico-arytenoid
Glanders	inspiratory
Glossitis, Acute	

DYSPNEA— <i>continued</i>	
Pneumoperitonæum	Embolism of Pulmonary Artery
Post-pharyngeal	Foreign Body in Air-passages
Abscess	Hydrophobia
Pleurisy, Acute	Lymphadenoma
Pericarditis	Laryngeal Polypus
Pericardium, Adherent	Laryngitis, Acute
Peritonitis	Laryngitis, Membranous
Pulmonary Apoplexy sudden	Laryngitis, Diphtheritic
Pneumonia, Acute	Lobular Pneumonia
Pneumonia, Lobular	Malformation of Heart
Quinsy	Mediastinal Tumour
Relapsing Fever	Œdema of Lungs
Stenosis of Trachea	Œdema Laryngis
Stenosis of Larynx	Plastic Bronchitis
Syringomyelia (insp.)	Strychnine-poisoning
Spasm of Larynx (insp.)	Trichinosis
Syphilitic Heart	Tetanus
Tuberculosis, Acute	Tetany
Thrombosis of Pulmonary Artery	Uvula, Great Elongation of
Uræmia	

### DECUBITUS

<b>727. Paroxysmal Dyspnoea</b>
Aortic Aneurysm
Asthma, Spasmodic
Angina Pectoris (s)
Bronchial Glands, Enlarged
Cardiac Asthma
Compression of Trachea
Cirrhosis of Kidney

<b>727a. Orthopnoea</b>
Acute Dyspnoea
(See 725 to 727)

<b>728. Right Side</b>
Cirrhosis of Right Lung
Collapse of Right Lung
Right Pleural Effusion
Right Pneumothorax (u)
Left Acute Pleurisy

**729. Left Side**

Cirrhosis of Left Lung  
 Collapse of Left Lung  
 Left Pneumothorax  
 Left Pleural Effusion  
 Right Acute Pleurisy

**730. Coiled up on Side**

Affections of Brain and  
 its Membranes

Hepatic Colic

Renal Colic

Tumour of Middle Cere-  
 bellar Peduncle

**731. Back with Knee  
 Flexed**

Appendicitis (right  
 only)

Hip Disease (one)

\*Peritonitis (both)

Pelvic Cellulitis (one)

Pericarditis

**732. On Knees with Head  
 Downwards**

Aneurysm of Heart

**GAIT****733. Limping**

Appendicitis (beginning)

Corns, etc.

Gout

Hip Disease

Injuries to Limb

Inflammatory Affec-  
 tions of Limb

Intermittent Lameness,

Charcot's

Rheumatism

Sacro-iliac Disease

opposite shoulder raised

Sciatica

Shortening of one Limb  
 (see 473)

Sprains

Unilateral Paralysis

**734. Tottering**

Atrophy of Brain, Senile

Bromism

Cerebellar Disease

Hydrocephalus

Idiopathic Muscular  
 Atrophy

Meningitis

Mollities Ossium

Paralysis agitans

**735. Reeling**

Alcoholism

Ataxic Paraplegia

Apoplexy (præm.)

Cerebellar Disease,  
 Tumour, etc.

Compression of Brain, i.

Friedreich's Disease

General Paralysis of  
 Insane

Hereditary Cerebellar  
 Ataxy

Romberg very rare

Labyrinthine Disease

**736. Head Back and Feet Apart**

Ascites  
Cretinism  
Abdominal Tumours  
Obesity  
Pregnancy  
Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis

**737. Waddling**

Coxa vara, Double Dislocation of both Hips, Congenital with head back  
Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis on tip-toe

**738. Foot Dragged**

Multiple Neuritis 'foot drop'  
Spastic Paralysis legs tremble when ground is touched  
Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis jerky forward movement of feet

Hemiplegia  
one only

\* \* \* When both feet are affected, the gait is 'high stepping'

**UNCLASSIFIED**

Chorea  
slow, even, shuffling  
Mercurialism  
running

Paralysis agitans  
running with head very forward  
(See *Vertigo*, 139)

**739. Romberg's Symptom**

Inability to stand with the eyes shut and the feet close together

Ataxic Paraplegia  
Friedreich's Disease  
General Paralysis (s)  
Hered. Cerebellar Ataxy (x)  
\*Locomotor Ataxy  
Syringomyelia

**HANDWRITING**

**740. Altered**

Disseminated Sclerosis  
vibratile  
Diphtheritic Paralysis  
and other paralyses when affecting hand  
\*General Paralysis of Insane  
upstrokes shaky, letters not joined

Chronic Softening  
Senile Atrophy  
Writer's Cramp, and other technic paralyses of hand

\*Aphasia  
first degree tremulous with omission of letters;  
second degree lost, with exception of a name or a few words (agraphia)

**741. Dictation, Inability to write from**

Auditory Aphasia

**742. Mirror-Writing**

Aphasia

especially in the left-handed

Imbecility (s)

Infantile Cerebral

Hæmorrhage

Hysterical Aphasia (s)

**743. ATAXIA, OR MAL-CO-ORDINATION**

Atrophy of Brain

Ataxic Paraplegia

Alcoholism

Chorea

Disseminated Sclerosis  
jerky—bilateral

Friedreich's Disease

first legs, then arms

Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxia

Locomotor Ataxy

first legs, then arms

Multiple Neuritis (s)

Myelitis, Chronic  
partial

Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy

Tumour of Brain

lesion of cerebellum, pons,  
or (s) corpora quadri-  
gemina

Technic Paralysis

**PARALYSIS**

**744. Weakness in Legs**

Abdominal Tumours

Barlow's Disease

or unwillingness to move  
them

Influenza

Lipomatosis neurotica

Locomotor Ataxy

Polymyositis

Pseudo-hypertrophic  
Paralysis

Retroversion

(See *Paraplegia*, 762)

**745. LOCAL PARALYSIS**

**First Nerve**

(See *Anosmia*, 168)

**Second Nerve**

(See 157)

**746. Third Nerve**

Interpeduncular or Crus  
Lesion

Accommodation, Para-  
lysis of

Diplopia, Crossed (see  
148)

Diphtheria (ciliaris)

Hæmorrhage, Cerebral

Meningitis

Rheumatism

Strabismus, External

**741-746**

LOCAL PARALYSIS—*cont.*

Syphilis

Tumour, Cerebral (see  
*Strabismus*, 274)

## 747. Fourth Nerve

Affection of C. quadri-  
gemina

Diplopia

the false object appears to  
be below and to the outer  
side of the true one.  
Only apparent when the  
patient looks down

## 748. Fifth Nerve

Tumours in, or compress-  
ing, pons or the nerve-  
trunk

Power of Mastication

Impaired

the jaw, when protruded  
with the mouth open,  
leans to the affected side

## 749. Sixth Nerve

lesion in subtentorium—  
pons, medulla, posterior  
fossa

Aneurysm, Intracranial

Diplopia

false object external to  
true one

Hæmorrhage, Cerebral

Internal Squint

Meningitis

Syphilis

Tumour

Seventh Nerve (Portio  
Dura)

## 750. FACIAL PARALYSIS

Central

Lesion in pons or below  
nucleus

Softening

Syphilis

Tumour

Apoplexy

Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitisDisseminated Sclerosis  
(x)

Infantile Hemiplegia

Meningitis

In Canal

Caries

Hæmorrhage

Otitis Media Interna

Rheumatism

Syphilis

Superficial

Diphtheria

Injury

Neuritis

Parotitis

Tumours

751. Paralysis of Circum-  
flex Nerve

Inability to raise arm

Blows on Shoulder

Innominate Aneurysm

Infantile Paralysis

Technic Paralysis

**752. Wrist-Drop**

Leprosy  
Lead-poisoning  
Multiple Neuritis  
Paralysis of Musculo-spiral

**753. Foot-Drop**

Anterior Crural Paralysis  
Multiple Neuritis  
Myelitis, Acute  
Peroneal Nerve, Paralysis of

**754. DIFFERENTIAL****Bulbar Paralysis**

Speech, swallow, legs (spastic)

**Acute Ascending Paralysis**

Successively—legs, loins, abdomen, thorax, arms, diaphragm, neck, swallow

**Acute Myelitis (cervical)**

Both arms

**Syringomyelia (Paresis)**

One hand, triceps, shoulder

**Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis**

Spastic paralysis of shoulder, arm, and hand

**Infantile Paralysis**

U. one leg first

**Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis**

Legs, back—muscles large

**Progressive Muscular Atrophy**

Hand first, then shoulder and trunk—not spastic

**Disseminated Sclerosis**

Order: one leg, the other leg; one arm, the other arm

**755. Paralysis Affecting Deglutition**

Bulbar Paralysis  
Diphtheritic Paralysis  
Disseminated Sclerosis  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
Paralysis of Hypoglossal  
Lesion of Medulla

**756. Paralysis Affecting Articulation**

Ataxic Paraplegia  
Bulbar Paralysis  
rst linguals, then labials  
Disseminated Sclerosis  
Diphtheritic Paralysis  
Facial Paralysis  
labials

Friedreich's Disease  
General Paralysis of Insane

Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy

Paralysis of Hypoglossal

ARTICULATION— <i>continued</i>	Diphtheria
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	Facial Paralysis (doubtful)
Pseudo-bulbar Paralysis	<b>759. Paralysis of Sphincters</b>
Paralysis agitans	(See <i>Micturition</i> , 519 ; <i>Defæcation</i> , 39)
slow and laboured	
Tumour etc. of pons, medulla, and posterior fossa; or bilateral lesion of anterior third of internal capsule, or lesion of portion of third left frontal convolution (see 315)	<b>760. CROSSED PARALYSIS</b>
	<b>Hemiplegia with Opposite Facial</b>
	Lesion of lower part of pons. Sometimes the sixth nerve is involved
<b>757. Paralysis Affecting Hand</b>	<b>One Arm and Opposite Leg</b>
Acute Ascending Paralysis	Infantile Paralysis
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	<b>Hemiplegia and Opposite Third Nerve</b>
Cervical Myelitis	Lesion of Crus
Disseminated Sclerosis	<b>Hemiplegia with Opposite Hypoglossal</b>
Diphtheritic Paralysis	Lesions involving spinal fibres of hypoglossal and one-half of upper part of cord
Hemiplegia	Caries of Upper Cervical Vertebrae
Infantile Paralysis	Meningitis
Infantile Hemiplegia	Syphilis
Lead-palsy	Tumours
Multiple Neuritis	<b>Hemiplegia with Opposite Fifth</b>
Morvan's Disease	Lesion of Pons below Decussation
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	<b>761. HEMIPLEGIA</b>
Syringomyelia	(Paralysis of one side)
Technic Paralysis	Abscess of Brain
<i>e.g.</i> Writer's Cramp	incomplete at first
<b>758. Paralysis Affecting Soft Palate</b>	
Bulbar Paralysis	

HEMIPLEGIA—*continued*

Apoplexy  
 Atrophy of one Lobe  
 Compression of Brain  
 Cerebral Hæmorrhage  
 Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
 gitis (x)  
 Caisson Disease  
 Embolism of Cerebral  
 Artery  
 esp. middle cerebral  
 Hæmatoma of Dura  
 Mater  
 Hysteria  
 Internal Nodes  
 Infantile Hemiplegia  
 Lesion of Crus, Pons,  
 Internal Capsule, or  
 Cortex  
 Meningitis simplex (x)  
 Softening of Brain  
 Syphilis  
 Tumour of Brain  
 gradual  
 Unilateral Lesion of  
 Upper Cervical Cord  
 (rare)  
 If hemiplegia affects arm  
 only, or arm and face,  
 the lesion is beneath the  
 motor part of the cortex

## 762. PARAPLEGIA

Acute Ascending Para-  
 lysis, I.  
 Aneurysm of Abdominal  
 or Descending Aorta

Apoplexy, Spinal  
 Ataxic Paraplegia  
 gradual and spastic  
 Beri-beri  
 Caisson Disease  
 Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
 gitis  
 Chronic Atrophic Spinal  
 Paralysis  
 Compression of Cord,  
 Slow  
 Caries of Spine  
 Dislocation of Spine  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 subsequently affecting  
~~.....~~  
 Fracture of Spine  
 Hydrocephalus (s)  
 Hysteria  
 Hyperæmia, Spinal  
 incomplete  
 Infantile Paralysis  
 Multiple Neuritis  
 Myelitis, Acute or  
 Chronic  
 Meningitis, Internal  
 Spinal  
 Purulent Spinal Pachy-  
 meningitis  
 Primary Spastic Para-  
 plegia  
 Reflex Paraplegia (x)  
 worms, etc.  
 Spina bifida (s)  
 Spinal Meningeal  
 Hæmorrhage  
 usually incomplete

PARAPLEGIA—*continued*

Tumours in Spinal Canal

**763. DIPLEGIA, OR BI-LATERAL PARALYSIS**

(Lesion of upper cervical portion of spinal cord. Bilateral cerebral lesions. Lesion of medulla or of centre of pons)

Acute Ascending Paralysis, Late

Basilar Meningitis (x)

Diphtheria

Encephalitis

General Paralysis of Insane

Hydrocephalus, Chronic  
Hæmorrhage, Cerebral

Infantile Diplegia

Multiple Neuritis

Pseudo-bulbar Paralysis

Spinal Apoplexy

Spinal Tumours (as above)

Tumours, Brain (as above)

**764. Amyosthenia**

A sudden temporary loss of power in arm or leg

Hysteria

**765. Paralysis of a Single Nerve**

Neuritis (u)

**REFLEXES**

**EYE REFLEXES**

(see *Eye*, 277)

**766. CUTANEOUS REFLEXES**

**Diminished or Lost**

Asphyxia

Apoplexy, Severe

Apoplexy, Spinal

Anæsthesia, Peripheral

Acute Ascending

Paralysis

Chorea

Coma

Catalepsy, Severe

Cholera, II.

Disseminated Sclerosis

Hemiplegia

Hysteria

plantar only

Locomotor Ataxy

Myelitis

Narcotic-poisoning

Peripheral Paralysis

Progressive Muscular Atrophy

Spinal Paralysis, Acute

Spinal Paralysis,  
Chronic Atrophic

**Increased**

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Angular Curvature

CUTANEOUS—*continued*

Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Locomotor Ataxy, i. (s)  
 Meningitis, Internal  
 Spinal  
 Primary Spastic Para-  
 plegia  
 Pachymeningitis  
 Spastic Cerebral Para-  
 plegia  
 Strychnine-poisoning

## TENDON REFLEXES

## 767. Knee-Jerk

(Westphal's sign)

## Lost

Acute Ascending Para-  
 lysis  
 Anterior Crural Para-  
 plegia  
 Adiposis dolorosa  
 Beri-beri  
 Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
 gitis  
 Diabetic Sclerosis  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Infantile Paralysis  
 if quadriceps extensor is  
 affected  
 Idiopathic Muscular  
 Atrophy  
 \*Locomotor Ataxy  
 Leprosy

## Multiple Neuritis

if anterior crural nerve is  
 involvedMyelitis, Descending  
 Pernicious Anæmia (s)Progressive Muscular  
 Atrophy

if quadriceps is involved

Pseudo-hypertrophic  
 Paralysis (very late)

Syringomyelia (late)

Sciatica (s)

Transverse Softening of  
 CordTumour of Middle  
 Lobe of CerebellumAtrophic Paralysis in  
 General768. Exaggerated (In-  
 creased Myotatic  
 Irritability)Amyotrophic Lateral  
 Sclerosis

Ataxic Paraplegia

Apoplexy

Cancer of Stomach

Compression of Cord,  
 Slow

Disseminated Sclerosis

Embolism of Brain

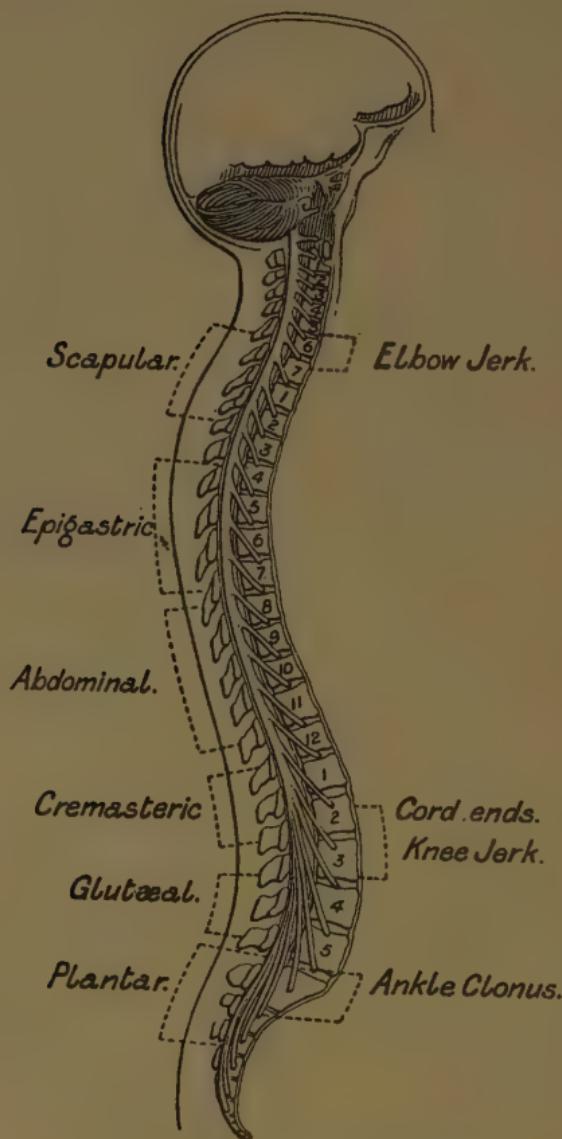
Hereditary Cerebellar  
 Ataxy

Hysteria

Myelitis, Chronic

Morvan's Disease

Neurasthenia



LOCALISATION OF REFLEXES

## LOCALISATION OF CORD LESIONS

## REFLEXES WITH THE SPINAL NERVES INVOLVED

Name	Irritated area	Result	Nerves
Plantar reflex	Sole of foot	Flexion of toes Jerking up foot and leg.	1st to 3rd sacral
Glutæal	Skin of buttock	Contraction of glutei	4th and 5th lumbar
Cremasteric	Inner side of thigh	Retraction of testicles	1st and 2nd lumbar
Abdominal	Side of abdomen	Contraction of rectus	8th to 12th dorsal
Scapular	Interscapular region	Contraction of posterior fold of axilla	6th cervical to 2nd dorsal
Epigastric	Skin of lower part of side of thorax	Contraction of rectus	4th to 7th dorsal
TENDON REFLEXES			
Knee-jerk	Ligamentum patellæ	Sudden extension of leg	2nd and 3rd lumbar
Ankle-clonus	Ball of foot	Rhythmic contractions of calf	1st and 2nd sacral
Elbow-jerk	Triceps tendon, with forearm semi-flexed	Rhythmic contractions	5th to 7th cervical

**TENDON—continued**

- Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis
- Syringomyelia
- Strychnine-poisoning
- Tetanus
- Tumour of Brain
- Tumour of Cord
- Ulcer of Stomach

**769. Chorea Knee Phenomenon**

The leg remains full extended for a second or two, the foot and toes jerking

**770. Paradoxical Contraction**

Tonic contraction of anterior tibials upon the physician suddenly flexing the foot on the leg

Excessive Spasticity of Legs

**771. Jaw-Jerk**

**772. Elbow-Jerk and Bier-nacki's Sign**

**773. Wrist-Jerk**

**774. Tendo-Achillis-Jerk**

**775. Ankle-Clonus**

Contractions 6 to 9 per second. In general,

ankle-clonus is present where the knee-jerk is exaggerated  
(See 768)

**776. Kernig's Sign**

With the patient sitting on edge of bed there is great difficulty in forced extension of the knee-joint. The arms have been known to give a similar sign

Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal

Meningitis, Spinal

**777. BABINSKI'S TOE-REFLEX**

Extension, instead of flexion, of the great toe on titillation of the sole. This is the normal condition in the new-born

**Present in—**

Lesions of Pyramidal Tract

Friedreich's Disease

Locomotor Ataxy

Spasmodic Paraplegia

Spinal Paralysis in General

**Absent in—**

Hysteria

Infantile Paralysis

\* \* Some doubt has been thrown upon the value of this sign by the observations of Wood (see Abstract in 'Medical Review,' July 1900)

**SPASM AND RIGIDITY****CLONIC SPASMS****778. Tremor and Subsultus**

Fibrillary tremor implies exhausted muscles

Alcoholism, Chronic

Apoplexy

Abscess of Brain

Ataxic Paraplegia  
face

Aura epileptica

Anæmia of Brain

Absinthism (x)  
upper extremities only

Bell's Mania

Chorea

Compression of Brain

Congestion of Brain

Disseminated Sclerosis

Delirium Tremens

Enteric Fever (third week)

Epilepsy, II.

Encephalitis

General Paralysis of  
Insane  
face

Hyperpyrexia

Hydrocephalus, Spurious

Hysteria

Intestinal Irritation

Idiopathic Muscular  
Atrophy  
except peronæal form

Jaundice

Myelitis

Meningitis

Neuritis, I.  
local

Neuroma

Petit Mal

Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy

Paralysis agitans  
head unaffected during  
sleep

Prostration (see 141)

Rheumatism, Acute

Round-worms

Syringomyelia

Spinal Meningitis, Int.

Spinal Concussion

Spinal Apoplexy, I.

Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis

Spinal Paralysis,  
Chronic Atrophic

Strychnine  
idiosyncrasy or overdose

Tumour of Brain  
esp. of cerebellum, pons,  
and c. quadrigemina

Tumour of Cord

Typhic state (see 143)

Uræmia

**779. Intention Tremor**

(Tremor on voluntary  
movement)

Alcoholism, Chronic

Disseminated Sclerosis

INTENTION TREMOR—*cont.*

Exophthalmic Goitre  
Hysteria  
Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
Mercurialism  
upper limbs first  
Plumbism  
Tremor occurs in health after unaccustomed exercise and after abuse of tea or tobacco

## 780. Jactitation and Jerking

Chorea, Major and Minor  
Chorea, Dubini's  
like electric contractions  
Chorea, Post-hemiplegic  
Chorea, Huntington's  
the movements can be arrested by a strong effort of the will  
Concussion of Spine  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
Compression of Cord, Slow  
Hysteria  
Hæmorrhage, Extensive  
Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
Infantile Hemiplegia  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Morvan's Disease

Myoclonus Multiplex  
Occupation Neurosis (see 13)  
Pericarditis, Severe  
Sequela of Fractured Limb  
Syringomyelia  
Strychnine  
Tetanus  
Typhic state

## 781. Salaam Convulsions

Dentition  
Epilepsy  
Menière's Disease  
Spasmus nutans

## 782. Convulsions

Absinthism  
Anæmia of Brain  
Abscess of Brain  
Asphyxia (term.)  
Aortic Stenosis  
Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Addison's Disease  
Apoplexy (cortical)  
Ague  
cold stage in children  
Bradycardia  
Compression of Brain  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Coal-gas-poisoning (s)  
Cysticerci of Brain

CONVULSIONS—*cont.*

\*Dentition  
 Disseminated Sclerosis (late)  
 \*Epilepsy  
 Exostosis of Skull  
 Ergotism, Spasmodic  
 Exanthemata (children—onset)  
 this represents the rigor of adults  
 Enteritis, Acute (Children)  
 Encephalitis  
 Frights  
 General Paralysis of Insane  
 Hydronephrosis, Double  
 Hydrocephalus, Spurious  
 Hydrocephalus, Chronic  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Hæmatoma of Dura Mater  
 Hydrophobia (tetanoid)  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Hypertrophy of Brain  
 Indigestion  
 Intussusception  
 Irritating Scar  
 Infantile Paralysis (onset)

Infantile Hemiplegia (onset)  
 Jacksonian Epilepsy muscular area limited, consciousness usually retained  
 Jaundice (x)  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Myelitis, Acute  
 Meningitis  
 Nephritis, Acute (late)  
 Pregnancy  
 Puerperal State  
 Pneumonia, Acute (children)  
 Pachymeningitis  
 Poisoning by— arsenic (term.), brucia, hydrocyanic acid, picrotoxine, strychnine, tobacco, and narcotic-irritants in general  
 Round-worms and Tape-worms  
 Spinal Meningeal Hæmorrhage  
 Spina bifida about to burst  
 Softening of Brain  
 Syphilitic Nodes  
 Starvation  
 Stokes-Adams Disease  
 Sunstroke  
 Tetanus  
 Tumour of Brain esp. when near cortex

CONVULSIONS—*cont.*

Thrombosis of Brain  
Thickening of Skull  
Uræmia

## 783. Athetosis

Sometimes described as a disease  
Lesion of lenticular ganglion or near optic thalamus. It consists of slow successive spasmodic movements in all directions, chiefly of the fingers, but often involving the wrist, elbow, and toes, rarely, the face

Embolism of Brain  
Hæmorrhage, Cerebral (x)  
Hysteria  
Hemiplegia  
Infantile Hemiplegia  
Injuries of Brain  
Tumour of Brain

## 784. Hiccough (Singultus)

Addison's Disease  
Alcoholism  
Cancer of Stomach  
Cholera  
Collapse (see 142)  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Dyspepsia  
Distended Stomach  
Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
Enteric Fever, III.  
Gangrene of Lung

Hydrocephalus  
Hepatitis  
Hæmorrhage  
Hysteria  
Intestinal Obstruction  
Meningitis  
Mental Emotions  
Peritonitis  
esp. diaphragmatic  
Pregnancy  
Pancreatic Disease  
Septicæmia  
Strangulated Hernia  
Tumour of Brain  
Typhic state (143)  
Uræmia  
**Nystagmus** (see *Eye-balls*, 269)

## 785. Carphology (Picking bedclothes)

Typhic state (see 143)

## TONIC SPASM

## 786. Trousseau's Phenomenon

Sudden violent spasm of muscles of fore-arm upon pressure over median nerve and brachial artery

Tetany

## 787. Cramps

Cholera, Asiatic  
Cholera, Sporadic  
Cancer of Intestine  
Constipation

CRAMPS—*continued*

Colic  
Diabetes  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Ergotism  
Gout  
Gastro-Intestinal Irritation  
Hernia  
Intussusception  
Internal Spinal Meningitis  
Lead-poisoning  
Occupation Neurosis  
Pregnancy  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
Poisoning by Arsenic and Antimony  
Syringomyelia  
Sciatica  
Tumours of Cord

## 788. Rigidity

Early rigidity disappears during sleep; late rigidity is persistent  
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (late)  
Bulbar Paralysis (late—limbs)  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
Cerebellar Disease (nuchal)

Compression of Cord,  
Slow (late)  
Catalepsy  
universal—“waxy”  
Disseminated Sclerosis (late)  
Epilepsy, II.  
Embolism of Brain  
Ergotism, Spasmodic  
External Spinal Pachymeningitis  
Hemiplegia, Infantile  
esp. adductors and flexors  
Hysteria  
Hystero-epilepsy  
Lateral Sclerosis, Primary  
Myelitis, Acute  
Meningitis, Internal Spinal  
back and limbs  
Meningitis, Tubercular  
Meningitis, Spinal Tubercular  
Paralysis agitans (late)  
Primary Spastic Paraplegia  
clasp-knife rigidity, pelvis moves with leg  
Spinal Meningeal Hæmorrhage  
Spastic Cerebral Paraplegia  
Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis  
Thrombosis of Brain

RIGIDITY—*continued*

Thomsen's Disease  
(u) legs; (s) arms—transient  
Tumour of Spine  
Tumour of Brain  
Tetanus  
Tetany  
esp. fingers and toes

## 789. Trismus

Tonic closure of lower jaw  
Abscess near Masseter  
Cerebro-spinal Menitis  
Dentition  
esp. of wisdom-teeth  
Dental Irritation  
Epilepsy (s)  
Facial Neuralgia  
Hysteria  
Intestinal Irritation  
esp. worms  
Strychnine-poisoning  
(early)  
\*Tetanus  
Tetany  
Uræmia (x)

## 790. Emprosthotonus

(body curved forwards)

Cerebro-spinal Menitis  
Intrameningeal Spinal  
Hæmorrhage, r.

## 791. Opisthotonus

(body curved backwards)  
Hysterical Convulsions  
(s)  
Internal Spinal Menitis  
Strychnine  
\*Tetanus  
Uræmia

## 792. Spasm of Swallow

\*Hydrophobia  
Hysteria  
Lyssaphobia  
Strychnia  
Tetanus

793. Spasm of Inspiratory  
Muscles

Epilepsy  
Hydrophobia  
Tetanus  
Tetany

## 794. Laryngismus

Aortic Aneurysm  
Epilepsy, r.  
Hydrophobia (Clonic)  
Intrathoracic Tumour  
Measles  
Rickets

794a. Spasm of Spinal  
Accessory

Spasmus nutans  
Torticollis, Spasmodic

## ELECTRICAL REACTION

### 795. Reaction of Degeneration (R. D.)

Increased galvanic and diminished faradic contractility

A.C.C. = K.C.C.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (s)

Atrophic Spinal Paralysis, Chronic

Bulbar Paralysis

Compression of Cord

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Injuries to Cord

Infantile Paralysis

Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy

Lead Paralysis

Myelitis

Neuritis, II.

Pressure on Nerve-trunks

Peripheral Paralysis in general

Rheumatic Paralysis

Spinal Paralysis of Adults, Acute

Traumatic Paralysis

### 796. GALVANIC IRRITABILITY

### Diminished

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Chorea  
Joint Atrophies  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
Poliomyelitis, Chronic Anterior some muscles  
Pseudo-bulbar Paralysis  
Simple Muscular Atrophies  
Syringomyelia

### Increased

Hemiplegia  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Peripheral Neuritis, I.  
Tetany

(See R. D., 795)

## INTELLECT

### 797. Dull (Hebetude)

Adenoids  
Atrophy of Brain  
Anæmia of Brain  
Absinthism  
Alcoholism, II.  
Bromism  
Cretinism  
Chorea  
Cerebro-spinal Menigitis, I.  
Cervico-occipital Neuralgia

HEBETITUDE—*continued*

Dysentery  
 Disseminated Sclerosis  
 Enteric Fever  
 Encephalitis  
 Effusion into Ventricles  
 General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Hereditary Cerebellar  
 Ataxy  
 Hypertrophy of Brain  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Hæmatoma of Dura  
 Mater  
 Hydrocephalus,  
 Chronic  
 Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
 ous  
 Infantile Hemiplegia  
 Meningitis, Chronic  
 Myxoedema  
 Pseudo-hypertrophic  
 Paralysis  
 Recklinghausen's  
 Disease  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Softening of Brain  
 Starvation  
 Senile Atrophy  
 Thrombosis of Cerebral  
 Arteries  
 Typhus  
 from commencement  
 Tumour of Brain  
 Uræmia

798. Loss of Memory  
 (Amnesia)

Atrophy of Brain,  
 Senile  
 Arterio-sclerosis of  
 Brain  
 Bromism  
 General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hæmatoma of Dura  
 Mater  
 Multiple Neuritis  
 Meningitis, Chronic  
 Syphilitic Disease of  
 Brain  
 Thrombosis of Cerebral  
 Vessels  
 Tumour of Brain  
 esp. of temporo-sphenoidal  
 lobe

799. Illusions or Hallucin-  
 ations

Aura epileptica  
 Absinthism  
 Bell's Mania  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Ergotism  
 Exanthemata, Acute  
 General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Insanity

ILLUSIONS—*continued*

Multiple Neuritis  
Myxœdema  
Narcotics  
Typhic state (see 143)  
Tumour of Brain  
esp. of temporo-sphenoidal  
lobe

## 800. Delusions

Delirium Tremens  
Dementia  
General Paralysis of  
Insane  
Hysteria  
Hypochondriasis  
Myxœdema (late)  
Mania  
Melancholia

## 801. Delirium

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
(muttering)  
Anæmia of Brain,  
Chronic  
Absinthism  
Bell's Mania  
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, II.  
Capillary Bronchitis  
(late)  
Chorea, Severe  
Cerebro-spinal Menigitis  
Cholangitis, Chronic  
Fibrous  
Dysentery

Delirium a potū  
Delirium Tremens  
I. noisy; II. mumbling  
Erysipelas  
Exanthemata, Acute  
præm. in children  
Enteric Fever  
Encephalitis  
Glanders  
Gangrene of Lung  
(muttering)  
Hyperæmia of Brain  
Hyperpyrexia (see 833)  
Hydrophobia  
Hæmorrhage  
Intermittent, Pernicious  
Influenza  
Jaundice  
Labyrinthitis, Acute  
Myocarditis, Acute  
Mania  
Measles  
Meningitis  
Narcotic-poisoning, I.  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Rheumatism, Acute ✓  
Remittent Fever  
Septicæmia  
Scarlatina  
Tuberculosis, Acute  
Trichinosis  
Typhus (muttering)  
Typhic state  
Uræmia

DELIRIUM—*continued*

Variola

Weil's Disease

## 802. Loss of Consciousness

Aortic Stenosis

Addison's Disease

Atrophy of Heart

Anæsthetics

Anæmia of Brain

Bell's Mania

Collapse  
incompleteConcussion of Brain  
rarely completeCatalepsy  
incompleteEpilepsy, II.  
except Jacksonian epilepsy

Embolism of Brain

Ergotism, Spasmodic

Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart

Gouty Heart

Hysteria

Hystero-epilepsy

Injuries to Head

Internal Hæmorrhage

Laryngeal Vertigo  
momentary

Malformation of Heart

Petit Mal

Syphilitic Heart

Stokes-Adams Disease

Syncope

Shock

Trance

Typhic state

Tumour of Brain

(See *Coma*, 28; *Faintness*, 137)

## EMOTIONS

## 803. Excitement and Exaltation

Anæmia of Brain

Bell's Mania

Friedreich's Paralysis

General Paralysis, I.  
sometimes II.

Hyperæmia of Brain

Mania, Acute

Tumour of Temporo-  
sphenoidal Lobe

Action of—

Alcohol, I.

Amylene

Aniline

Chloroform

Creasote

Nitroglycerine

Turpentine

(See *Delirium*, 801)

## 804. Depression and Melancholy

Atony of Stomach

Angina Pectoris

Bulbar Paralysis

Bromism

Dysentery

DEPRESSION AND MELANCHOLY—*continued*

Disseminated Sclerosis  
Duodenal Catarrh  
Enteroptosis  
Gastritis, Chronic  
General Paralysis, II.  
sometimes I.  
Hypochondriasis  
Hydrophobia  
Hysteria  
Iodism  
Membranous Colitis  
Menopause  
Melancholia  
Mercurialism  
Pernicious Anæmia  
Poisoning by—  
Aconite  
Calabar Bean  
Hemlock  
Lobelia  
Tobacco  
Tartar Emetic  
Tumour of Brain  
esp. temporo-sphenoidal  
lobe

## 805. Alternating

Chlorosis  
Hysteria  
Menopause  
Softening, Chronic

## 806. Change of Temper

Aura epileptica  
Exophthalmic Goitre

General Paralysis  
Mucous Disease  
Melancholia  
Pregnancy

## 807. Irritability

Anæmia of Brain  
Catalepsy (præm.)  
Duodenal Catarrh  
Dilatation of Heart  
Encephalitis, I.  
Gout  
Hyperæmia of Brain  
Hypertrophy of Brain  
Jaundice (see 230)  
\*Lithæmia  
Mucous Disease  
Myxoedema (late)  
Menopause  
Mental Strain  
Malformation of Heart

## VOICE

## 808. Aphony (loss of voice)

Aortic Aneurysm  
Acute Ascending Paralysis  
Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
Coryza  
Contracted Cicatrices on Vocal Cords  
Cholera  
Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
Exhaustion

## APHONIA—continued

Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Excessive Vocal Exer-  
 tion  
 Growths, Laryngeal  
 Hysteria  
 Insanity  
 Lead Palsy  
 Lupus of Throat  
 Laryngitis, Chronic (s)  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 or cracked  
 œdema Laryngitis  
 Post-pharyngeal  
 Abscess  
 Paralysis of Adductors,  
 Bilateral  
 or weak  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis (s)  
 Syphilis  
 Trichinosis  
 Violent Emotion

## 809. Weak

Bulbar Paralysis  
 Cholera  
 Prostration  
 Paralysis of Recurrent  
 Laryngeal  
 monotonous, if both;  
 cracked on exertion, if  
 only one  
 Paralysis of Adductors,  
 Bilateral  
 Tracheotomy  
 or other open wound of  
 trachea  
 Tubercular Laryngitis

## 810. Hoarse

Alcoholism  
 Acromegaly  
 Aortic Aneurysm  
 Bronchitis, Acute, I.  
 Chorditis tuberosa  
 Cancer of Larynx  
 Congestion of Larynx  
 Crico-arytenoid Arthri-  
 tis  
 Crico-arytenoid Anky-  
 losis  
 Cholera  
 Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Enlarged Bronchial  
 Glânds  
 Follicular Pharyngitis  
 Granular Pharyngitis  
 Growths, Laryngeal  
 Laryngitis, Acute  
 Laryngitis, Chronic  
 Laryngitis, Syphilitic  
 Laryngitis, Tubercular  
 Laryngitis, Membran-  
 ous  
 Measles  
 Myxoœdema  
 leathery  
 Pachydermia Laryngitis  
 Perichondritis Laryngea  
 Post-pharyngeal  
 Abscess  
 Paralysis of Superior  
 Laryngeal Nerve

HOARSE—*continued*

Syphilis  
Tumour of Larynx

## 811. Nasal

Adenoids  
Bulbar Paralysis  
Coryza  
Diphtheritic Paralysis  
Hay Asthma  
Hypertrophied Tonsils  
Pharyngitis, Acute  
Polypus, Nasal  
Paralysis of Soft Palate  
Post-pharyngeal  
    Abscess  
Quinsy

Septum, Excentric  
Typhus (prodr.)  
Variola (prodr.)

## 812. High-Pitched

Cleft Palate  
Hereditary Cerebellar  
    Ataxy  
    guttural or cracked  
High Palatine Arch  
Paralysis of both Ab-  
    ductors

813. Shrieks and Cri  
    Hydrencéphalique

Anæmia of Brain  
Epilepsy (onset)  
Hydrocephalus  
Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
    ous  
Hysterical Convulsions

Night Terrors

Nightmare  
Pain

Tubercular Meningitis

## 814. Cry of Infants

Colic  
    furious  
Collapse of Lung  
    whining  
Dyspnœa, Acute  
    absent  
Diphtheria, II.  
    aphonic  
Earache  
    continuous  
Hereditary Syphilis  
    hoarse, high-pitched

## SPEECH

## 815. Mutism

Aphasia, Motor  
    except a few sounds  
Complete Deafness  
    supervening before  
    the sixth year  
Double Bulbar Para-  
    lysis  
Glossitis, Acute  
Hysteria  
Idiocy  
Softening of Brain  
Thrombosis or Embo-  
    lism of Middle Cere-  
    bral Artery

816. Inability to Repeat  
    Sounds

Auditory Aphasia

**817. Speech Indistinct**

Alcoholism  
Bromism  
Glossitis  
Hysteria (s)  
Mumps  
Mouth, Dryness of  
Toothlessness  
Typhic state  
(See *Paralysis of Articulation*, 756)

**818. Speech Interrupted**

Acute Dyspnœa (see 725)  
Chorea  
Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
Stammering

**COUGH****819. Dry or Hacking**

Adenoids  
Acid Fumes  
Acute Bronchitis, i.  
Bronchial Catarrh, i.  
Catarrhe sec  
Enteritis, Chronic  
Foreign Body  
Gastritis, Chronic  
Hepatoptosis  
ceases on lying down  
Hay Asthma  
Hysteria  
Hypertrophy of Heart  
Hepatitis, Acute

Influenza, i.

Laryngitis, Chronic

Naso-pharyngeal  
Catarrh

Pleurisy, Acute

Pneumonia, Acute, i.

Relaxed Uvula

**820. Hoarse or Barking**Aneurysm of Aorta  
brassy

Bronchitis, Acute, i. (s)

'Barking' Cough of  
Puberty'

Diphtheritic Laryngitis, i.

Hysteria

Hydrophobia

Hooping-Cough, i.

Irritation of Stomach

Laryngitis, Acute

Laryngitis, Spasmodic

Laryngitis, Membranous

Laryngitis, Tubercular

Laryngitis, Syphilitic

Mediastinal Tumour

Masturbation (s)

Measles

Œdema Laryngis, i.

Polypus of Larynx

Pharyngitis, Granular

Perichondritis Laryngea

Pneumothorax

metallic

Typhus

## 821. Paroxysmal

Bronchitis, Plastic  
 Bronchorrhœa  
 Bronchiectasis  
 Bronchial Glands En-  
 larged  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Caries of Dorsal Spine, r.  
 Gallstones (s)  
 Hysteria  
 Hooping-Cough  
 Laryngeal Vertigo  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Polypus of Larynx  
 Tonsils, Hypertrophied  
 Uvula, Relaxed  
 Ulcer of Epiglottis

## 822. Unclassified

Capillary Bronchitis  
 Congestion of Lungs,  
 Mechanical  
 Collapse of Lungs  
 continual and powerless  
 Cancer of Lungs  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 on eating  
 Emphysæma  
 Enteric Fever  
 Empyæma  
 chiefly on movement  
 Hydatids of Lung  
 Hydatids of Liver,  
 Large  
 Hyperæmia of Lungs,  
 Acute

Leucocythaemia  
 Lesion of Medulla  
 Measles  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Malformation of Heart  
 Nervousness  
 œdema of Lungs  
 with retching  
 Post-pharyngeal  
 Abscess  
 Polypus or Foreign  
 Body in Ear  
 Phthisis  
 Pharyngitis, Acute  
 Polypus of Nose,  
 Fibrous  
 Pregnancy  
 Pressure on Pneumo-  
 gastric, Recurrent or  
 Sympathetic Nerve  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Tubercular Laryngitis  
 on eating  
 Typhus  
 Woillez's Disease

## 823. Inability to Cough

Coma  
 Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
 Fractured Ribs  
 Narcotic-poisoning  
 Prostration  
 Paralysis of Respiratory  
 Muscles  
 Paralysis of Adductors

## ODOUR

## 824. Sweet Breath

\*Diabetes  
Menstruation (s)  
Pyæmia  
Septicæmia

## 825. Bitter-Almond Breath

Hydrocyanic-acid-poisoning

## 826. Foul Breath

Alcoholism  
Bromism  
Bronchiectasis  
Bronchorrhœa  
Cancrum Oris  
Caries of Jaw, Nose, or Teeth  
Cancer of Mouth or Gullet  
Diphtheria  
Fæcal Accumulation  
Follicular Tonsillitis  
Gastritis, Acute and Chronic  
Gangrenous Sore-Throat  
\*Gangrene of Lung intense  
Glossitis  
Mercurialism  
Mucous Disease  
Measles

Necrosis of Jaw or Nose

Ozæna  
Pyopneumothorax with Fistula

Phosphorus-poisoning  
Salivation

Stomatitis

Scurvy

Typhus

Teeth, Foul

Uræmia

Variola

## 827. PERSPIRATION ODOROUS

Addison's Disease  
like that of a negro  
Favus (mousy)  
Glanders (sour)  
Hepatic Abscess (Liverish)  
Jaundice (musky)  
Osmidrosis (cheesy)  
Peritonitis (musky)  
Rheumatism, Acute (sour)  
Uræmia (ammoniacal)  
Variola ('greasy')

## 828. URINE ODOROUS

Chyluria (?) (Milky)  
Cystitis (Ammoniacal)  
Diabetes (Apple-like)  
Ingestion of Turpentine (like Violets)

**TEMPERATURE****829. Subnormal**

- Addison's Disease
- Alcoholic Coma
- Asthma, Spasmodic
- Apoplexy (s)
- \*Cholera, Asiatic, to 94°
- Cholera, Sporadic, to 96°
- Collapse (see 142)
- Collapse of Lungs
- Cancer
- Cretinism
- Chloral-poisoning
- Carbolic-acid-poisoning
- Cirrhosis of Lungs
- Diabetes
- Enteric Fever
  - mornings only—3rd week
- Hæmorrhage
- Heart Disease, Chronic
- Intestinal Obstruction
- Myxoedema (94°—98°)
- Melancholia
- Malformation of Heart
- Phthisis
  - morning (s)
- Pneumonia, Acute
  - after crisis (s)
- Relapsing Fever
  - defervescence
- Starvation
- \*Sclerema Neonatorum
  - sometimes to 72°
- Shock

Tubercular Meningitis  
(late x)

Trance

Uræmic Attack (s)

\*\*\* Beware of mistaking the  
action of antipyretic  
drugs

**830. Local Lowering**

- Aura epileptica
  - one extremity
- Compression of Cord
- Chronic Atrophic  
Spinal Paralysis
- Hysterical œdema
- Paralysed Limb
- Scleroderma
- Spinal Paralysis of  
Adults, Acute
- Spinal Apoplexy (limbs)
- Syringomyelia
- Transverse Softening of  
Cord

**RAISED****831. Pyrexia, Marked**

All inflammatory diseases  
and the acute exanthe-  
mata

Abscess, Acute

Ague

  cold stage, 100°—101°. Hot  
  stage, 105°

Appendicitis

Aortitis, Acute

Bell's Mania, II.

Bronchitis, Acute

RAISED— <i>continued</i>	
Bronchitis, Capillary	Labyrinthitis, Acute
Cancerum Oris	Mania
Cystitis	Mumps
Cerebro-spinal Menin-	Myelitis, Acute
gitis	Measles
Dengué	Mediastinal Abscess
Dentition	Meningitis, Simple
Diphtheria	Meningitis, Tubercular
Dysentery	Meningitis, Spinal
Erysipelas	Myocarditis, Acute
Extravasation of Urine	Nephritis, Acute
Endocarditis, Acute	Ophthalmia
Enteritis, Acute	Oöphoritis
Encephalitis	Otitis
Empyæma	Orchitis
Febricula	Pelvic Abscess
Gastritis, Erythematous,	Pelvic Peritonitis
Acute	Pelvic Cellulitis
Glaucoma, Acute	Phlegmasia dolens
Glandular Fever	Pancreatitis, Acute
Glanders	Polymyositis
Gout	Peliosis rheumatica
Glossitis	Psittacosis
Hepatitis, Acute	Plague, II.
Hepatic Abscess	Phosphorus-poisoning,
Hooping-Cough (inva-	Acute
sion)	Post-pharyngeal
Hydrocephalus, Spuri-	Abscess
ous	Pneumonia, Acute
Hystero-epileptic	Pneumonia, Lobular
Seizure	Pyelitis, Acute
Herpes Pharyngis	Pleurisy, Acute
Influenza	Paralysis, Infantile
	(onset)

RAISED—*continued*

Perinephritis  
Pericarditis  
Perihepatitis  
Peritonitis, Acute  
Periproctitis  
Phlebitis, Acute  
Phthisis  
Puerperal Septicæmia  
Quinsy  
Renal Embolism  
Roseola  
Rötheln  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Rheumatism, Gonorrhœal  
Relapsing Fever  
Remittent Fever  
Scarlatina  
Splenitis  
Syphilitic Lung  
Spinal Concussion, II.  
Typhus  
Trichinosis  
Tetany  
severe paroxysms  
Tonsillitis  
Tabes mesenterica  
Tuberculosis, Acute  
Tetanus  
Typhic state (see 143)  
Urticaria febrilis  
Vaccinia  
Varicella

Variola, I., III.  
Woillez's Disease  
Weil's Disease  
Yellow Fever  
Yellow Atrophy, Acute

## 832. PYREXIA, SLIGHT OR INCONSTANT

Apoplexy, II.  
Bronchiectasis  
Coryza  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Cirrhosis of Liver  
hypertrophic variety  
Diarrhœa, Irritative  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Gonorrhœa  
Hæmophilic Arthritis  
Hay Asthma  
Herpes zoster  
Hepatic Colic  
Hyperæmia of Lungs,  
Acute  
Hydrophobia  
Hæmorrhage (præm.)  
Infantile Hemiplegia  
Landry's Paralysis,  
(onset)  
Laryngitis, Acute  
Laryngitis, Spasmodic  
Leucocythaemia  
Lymphadenoma  
esp. in the young  
Metritis

PYREXIA—*continued*

Mollities Ossium  
Peritonitis, Chronic  
Pernicious Anæmia  
Renal Calculus  
Variola, II.

## 833. Hyperpyrexia (temp. 106 and upwards)

Occurs occasionally in the following diseases

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Enteric Fever  
Erysipelas  
Hysteria (x)  
Influenza  
Injury to Cord cervical portion  
Intermittent, Severe  
Meningitis  
Pneumonia, Acute  
Purulent Spinal Pachymeningitis  
Remittent Fever  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Relapsing Fever  
Sunstroke  
Scarlatina  
Tetanus  
Tumour of Pons  
Yellow Fever  
Uræmia

## 834. Remittent Type, or Morning Fall

(When the remission is of about one degree the

expression 'continued fever' is employed, but the term is used with little precision)

Appendicitis  
Cirrhosis of Lung

Enteric Fever

Empyæma  
Endocarditis, Ulcerative

Leucocythæmia  
Mollities Ossium  
Pneumonia, Lobular  
Pleurisy, Tubercular  
Pyæmia  
Phthisis, III.  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Remittent Fever  
Relapsing Fever  
Septicæmia  
Septic Pneumonia  
Trichinosis  
Tuberculosis

## 835. Inverse Remittent (High morning temperature)

Dentition  
Enteric Fever (x)  
Lobular Pneumonia  
\*Tuberculosis

## 836. Intermittent Type

Afebrile intervals of varying duration

Ague

**PYREXIA—continued**

Malaria in General  
Pernicious Intermittent

**837. Termination by Crisis**  
(Sudden fall of temperature)

Erysipelas  
Measles  
\*Pneumonia, Acute  
Relapsing Fever

**838. Termination by Lysis**  
(Gradual fall of temperature)

Enteric Fever  
Lobular Pneumonia  
Pleurisy  
Psittacosis  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Weil's Disease  
And most febrile diseases

**839. Differential and Special**

Enteric Fever  
1st week gradual rise, daily remission  $2^{\circ}$ .  
2nd week stationary, daily remission  $1^{\circ}$ .  
3rd week stationary, daily remission  $3^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$ .  
4th week gradual return to normal temperature.

Pelvic Cellulitis  
under  $102^{\circ}$

Pelvic Peritonitis  
over  $102^{\circ}$

**Pneumonia, Acute**

$103^{\circ}$  to  $105^{\circ}$ ; morning remissions absent or slight  
Scarlatina

high the first four days,  
then a partial subsidence. Not normal till end of second week

**Typhus**

1st week  $104^{\circ}$  to  $106^{\circ}$ ,  
then one day's remission  
2nd week, still higher

**Tubercular Meningitis**  
about  $100^{\circ}$ , rarely over  $102^{\circ}$  until approach of death

**Simple Meningitis**  
usually over  $102^{\circ}$ , irregular

**840. Hectic Fever**

(This usually implies septic poisoning)

**Abscess, Tubercular**  
esp. in bones

**Dysentery, Chronic**

**Empyæma**

**Enteric Fever (3rd week)**

**Hepatic Abscess**

**Phthisis (late)**

**Pyonephrosis**

**Pyelitis, Chronic**

**Peritonitis, Chronic (s)**

**Tabes mesenterica**

**Tubercular Ulceration of Intestines**

**Typhic state (see 143)**

(See *Weakness*, 140)

## PART III

### *PALPATION*

CONTRACTIONS : (s), sometimes ; (x), exceptionally ; I, first stage ; II, second stage ; III, third stage ; \*, most probable or characteristic disease.

#### **PULSE**

##### **841. PULSE FREQUENT**

*(Pulsus frequens)*

This is the case in all febrile diseases, except where there is pressure on the brain. (See *Pyrexia*)

Anæmia

Aconite-poisoning

Addison's Disease

Acute Ascending Paralysis

Angina Pectoris

Concussion of Brain or Cord

Coma Vigil

Collapse

Chorea

Collapse of Lungs

Displaced Heart

Excitement

Exertion

Exophthalmic Goitre

Epilepsy, II.

Gout, Undeveloped

Hæmorrhage

Hernia, Strangulated

Irritation of Sympathetic

by tumours, etc.

Kussmaul's Disease

Leucocythaemia

Lesion of Medulla

Neurasthenia

Pregnancy

Pneumothorax

Pneumogastric Paralysis

pressure by tumours, etc.

Pneumonia, Acute

90 to 120, less than is usual with such a temperature. Pulse respiration ratio  $\frac{5}{2}$

Shock

Sunstroke (syncopal)

Tachycardia

Typhus

PULSE FREQUENT—*cont.*

Typhic state  
uncountable  
Pulsus celer is not necessarily frequent (see 851)

**842. PULSE SLOW (Pulsus tardus)**

Arterio-sclerosis  
Asthma, Spasmodic  
Aortic Stenosis  
Atonic Dyspepsia  
Bradycardia  
14 and upwards  
Coma  
Colic (s)  
Compression of Cord  
upper part  
Convalescence from  
Pneumonia  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Diabetes  
Ergotism  
Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart  
Gallstones  
Irritation of Pneumo-  
gastric  
tumours, etc.  
Jaundice  
Lead Colic  
Lesion of Medulla (s)  
Melancholia  
Myocarditis  
Meningitis (s)  
Meningitis, Tubercular,

II.

Paralysis of Sympathetic

Relapsing Fever  
Stokes-Adams Disease  
(from 14)

Syphilitic Heart Affection

Tumours of Brain

\* \* Beware of bigeminal pulse (see 857), and of action of convallaria, digitalis, strophanthus, conium, and aconite

**843. Hard (Pulsus durus)**

Atheroma  
or, if combined with hypertrophy of heart, bounding  
Aortic Stenosis  
Apoplexy  
\*Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
Enteritis  
Gout  
Hypertrophy of Heart  
Lead Colic  
Pleurisy, Acute  
Pericarditis, Acute  
Peritonitis; Acute  
(See *Tension*, 860)

**844. Soft and Compressible or Weak (Pulsus mollis)**

Anæmia  
Atony of Stomach  
Aortitis

**SOFT PULSE—continued**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Asphyxia  
 Aneurysm of Heart  
 Cancer of Stomach  
 Concussion of Brain  
 Cholera  
 Colic  
 Coma Vigil  
 Collapse  
 Diphtheria  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Dysentery  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Glanders  
 Gout, Undeveloped  
 Gallstones (severe  
 attack)  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Mitral Regurgitation  
 Poisoning by Depres-  
 sants  
 Pulmonary Apoplexy  
 Pyæmia  
 Pyrexia (see 831)  
 Perinephritis  
 Pericarditis, II.  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Syncope  
 Sunstroke  
 Shock  
 Strangulated Hernia

Trance  
 Typhus  
 Typhic state

**845. Weaker on one Side**

Aneurysm of Ascending  
 Aorta  
 right side  
 Aneurysm of Descend-  
 ing Aorta  
 left side  
 Aneurysm of Innomi-  
 nate Artery  
 right side  
 Aneurysm of Subcla-  
 vian or Axillary  
 same side  
 Abnormal Distribution  
 Embolism of Brachial  
 Artery  
 old or recent  
 Mediastinal Tumour

**846. Weak in Posterior  
 Tibials**

Abnormal Distribution  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Obliteration of Aorta

**847. Later in Left Radial**

Aneurysm between In-  
 nominate and Left  
 Carotid

**Late in both Pulses**

Aortic Regurgitation

**848. Full or Large (*Pulsus*  
*magnus*)**

Aortic Regurgitation  
 aortitic form

FULL PULSE— <i>continued</i>	
Concussion of Brain, III.	
Erysipelas, I.	
Hypertrophy of Heart	
Hypertrophy with Dilatation	
Pericarditis	
Rheumatism, Acute	
Spinal Meningitis	
<b>849. Small (<i>Pulsus parvus</i>)</b>	
Aortic Stenosis	
Angina Pectoris	
Ague (cold stage)	
Atrophy of Heart	
Asthma (paroxysm)	
Collapse (see 142)	
Collapse of Lungs	
Cholera	
Capillary Bronchitis	
Dysentery	
Dilatation of Heart	
Endocarditis	
Emphysæma	
Ergotism	
Enteric Fever (3rd week)	
Fibroid Heart	
Gangrene of Lungs	
Gallstones	
Gout, Undeveloped	
Hyperpyrexia (see 833)	
Intestinal Obstruction	
Mitral Stenosis	

	Myocarditis
	Noma
	Pneumonia, Acute
	late
	Pneumonia, Lobular
	Peritonitis, Acute
	Pleurisy, I.
	Pneumothorax
	Pericardium, Adherent
	Scarlatina
	Strangulated Hernia
	Typhus
	Typhic state
<b>850. Wave Sustained</b>	
	Aortic Obstruction
	if associated with left
	hypertrophy
	Contracted Kidney
	Hypertrophy of Heart
	Mitral Stenosis
	(See <i>High Tension</i> , 860)
<b>851. Jerky (<i>Pulsus celer</i>)</b>	
*Aortic Regurgitation	
	water-hammer or Corri-
	gan's pulse—more evi-
	dent when the arm is
	raised
	Collapse
	Debility
	Enteritis
	Fatty Degeneration of
	Heart
	Hæmorrhage
	Pericarditis (s)

**852. Arrhythmia**

Pulse irregular, or intermittent, or both

Arterio-sclerosis of Left Coronary  
usually every third beat dropped

Aortic Aneurysm  
Apoplexy, Severe  
Aneurysm of Heart  
Arsenical-poisoning  
Adherent Pericardium  
Cardiac Breakdown  
Collapse (see 142)  
Concussion of Brain,  
III., or Spine

Dilatation of Heart  
Displacement of Heart  
Emphysæma  
Fatty Degeneration of Heart  
Fibrosis of Heart  
Gout, Undeveloped  
Gangrene of Lung  
Hypochondriasis  
Influenza  
Jaundice  
Lithæmia  
Lesion of Medulla  
Myocarditis, Acute  
Mitral Regurgitation  
Neurosis of Heart  
Neurasthenia  
Œdema Laryngis  
Pericarditis

Syphilis

Tubercular Meningitis,  
III.

Also from overwork or abuse of tea or tobacco

**853. Dicrotic**

Alcoholism

Erysipelas

Enteric Fever

Hyperpyrexia

Pericarditis

Pleurisy, Acute, II.

Peritonitis, Septic

\*Pyrexia (see 831)

Also on exposure to great heat

**Anacrotic**

Aortic Stenosis

**854. Irritable**

(Accelerated from slight causes)

Dysentery

Enteric Fever, 1st week

Hysteria

Masturbation

Neurasthenia

Spermatorrhœa

Also from nervousness or abuse of tea or tobacco

**855. Thrilling**

Anæmia

Aneurysm

Aortic Regurgitation  
with strong ventricle

Septicæmia

**856. Atheroma and Tortuosity**

Arterio-sclerosis

Aneurysm

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Senility

**857. Pulsus Bigeminus**

Only every alternate beat felt

Epileptiform Attacks

Heart Failure

Mitral Stenosis

esp. after digitalis

Neurasthenia

Also after great mental or bodily strain

**858. Pulsus Bisferiens**

(Double beat)

Aortic Stenosis (s)

Aortic Regurgitation (s)

**859. Pulsus Paradoxus**

Smaller during inspiration

Acute Laryngitis

Pericardial Adhesions

**ARTERIAL TENSION**

**860. High**

Powerful ventricular contraction with contracted arterioles

Arterio-sclerosis

Angina Pectoris

Bronchitis, Chronic

Cirrhosis of Kidney

Constipation

Cerebral Tumour, i.

Cheyne-Stokes Breathing (see 721)

Dilatation of Aorta

Emphysæma

Glycosuria

Gout

Hemicrania

Hypertrophy of Heart

Hysterical Seizure

Lead-poisoning

Malaria (cold stage)

Migraine

Meningitis, i.

Pregnancy

Pleurisy, Acute, i.

Rigor

And all kidney affections except the amyloid, the suppurative, and the tubercular

Further, too nitrogenous a diet

**861. Low Tension**

Heart weak and arterioles dilated; dicrotism well marked

Anæmia (s)

Chlorosis

Dilatation of Heart

Diabetes

Exhaustion

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Hæmorrhage

ARTERIAL TENSION—*cont.*

Jaundice

Mitral Regurgitation

Obesity

Pleurisy, Acute, II.

Pyrexia (see 831)

It is also produced by a dry diet, by hot air, hot baths, or hot drinks, and by the action of chloral, cannabis indica, nitrite

High

Easy capillary circulation

Aortic Regurgitation

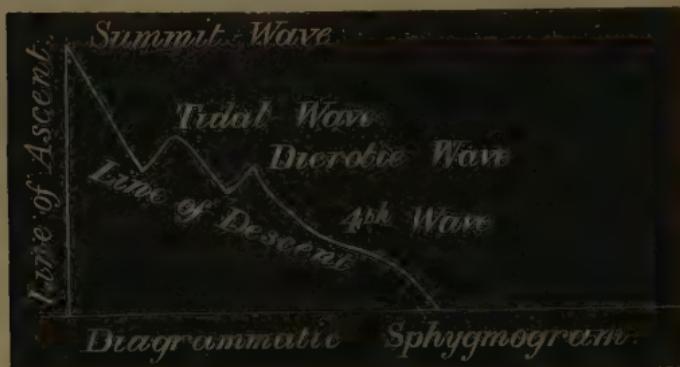
Pyrexia

Low

Obstructed peripheral circulation and contraction of muscular coat

Aneurysm

Mitral Regurgitation



of amył, nitro-glycerine, and nitrous ether

## 862. Sphygmograph

## LINE OF ASCENT

Vertical

Vigorous heart-contractions

Aortic Regurgitation

Oblique

Weak heart-contractions

Aortic Stenosis

Aneurysm

proximal side

Mitral Regurgitation

## SUMMIT OR PERCUSSION WAVE

Sharp

Vigorous heart-contractions, easy capillary circulation, and relaxed muscular coat

Aortic Regurgitation

Blunt

Weak heart-contractions and contracted muscular coat

Aneurysm

proximal side

Aortic Stenosis

## TIDAL WAVE

## Marked

Vigorous heart-contractions and obstructed peripheral circulation

Arterio-sclerosis

## Faint

Weak heart-contractions, or, if strong, associated with over-full arteries; easy capillary circulation and relaxed muscular coat

Aneurysm

proximal side

Aortic Regurgitation

Mitral Regurgitation

## DICROTIC WAVE

## Marked

Vigorous heart-contractions, easy capillary circulation, and relaxed muscular coat

Aneurysm of Descending Thoracic or Abdominal Aorta

Pyrexia

(See *Dicrotic Pulse*, 853)

## Faint

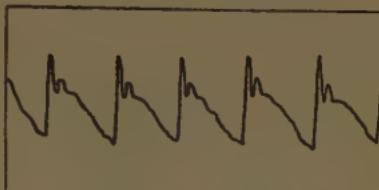
Weak heart; or strong heart with over-full arteries, obstructed peripheral circulation, and contraction of muscular coat

Aortic Regurgitation

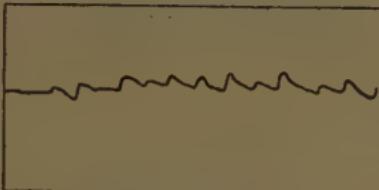
late

Arterio-sclerosis

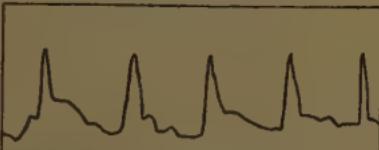
## SPHYGMOGRAMS



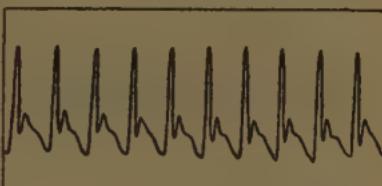
*Normal Pulse.*



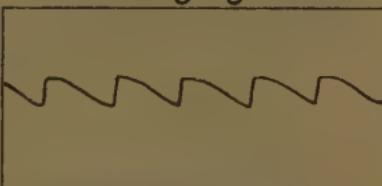
*Mitral Stenosis.*



*Mitral Regurgitation.*



*Aortic Regurgitation.*



*Aortic Stenosis*

The tracings will vary according to the degree of compensation

FAINT DICROTIC WAVE—  
*continued*

Aneurysm  
proximal side  
Aortic Stenosis  
Mitral Regurgitation

## Line of Descent Irregular

Mitral Stenosis  
Mitral Regurgitation

## ABNORMAL PULSATION

## 863. Chest

## Aneurysm

Aneurysm of ascending aorta first touches the chest wall in the second right space near the sternum; of transverse arch, behind manubrium; of descending arch, below first left rib; of innominate artery, behind right sternoclavicular articulation

No pulsation when solid

## Dilated Aorta

supra-sternal notch

## Cancer of Pleura

## Empyæma (x)

all one side

## Empyæma necessitatis

Pleural Effusion  
very rarelyTumour of Mediastinum  
(s)Pulsating Sarcoma  
eggshell crackling

Bursting of an Artery into an Abscess Cavity

Dilated Conus Arteriosus

second left space

Chlorosis and Mitral Stenosis

third left space

(For Pulsating Veins and Tracheal Tug, see Neck, 390, 398)

## 863a. Abdomen

## Aneurysm

## Cancer

Embolism of Common Iliacs

## Palpitating Aorta

Tumours (x)

## 864. Pulsating Liver

## Mitral Stenosis

## Aortic Regurgitation

## Tricuspid Regurgitation

## 865. Epigastric Pulsation

## Anæmia

## Aortic Regurgitation

## Aneurysm

\*Distension of Stomach

Dilatation of Right Ventricle

Displacement of Heart to Right

Dilatation of Stomach

Emphysæma

**EPIGASTRIC PULSATION—  
continued**

- Hypertrophy of Right Ventricle
- Hæmorrhage
- Hepatic Abscess
- Mitral Regurgitation
- Mitral Stenosis
- Pleural Effusion, Left
- Palpitating Aorta or Cœliac Axis
- Pulmonary Stenosis
- Pancreas, Enlarged
- Spinal Irritation
- Short Sternum
- Tricuspid Regurgitation
- Tumour resting on Aorta

**866. Capillary Pulsation**

Visible either in the nails or on a patch of erythema—produced by drawing a line across the forehead or sternum

- Aortic Regurgitation
- Heart-muscle Failure

**CHEST****867. TACTILE OR VOCAL FREMITUS****Increased**

That on the right side is normally more marked

- Bronchiectasis
- Cirrhosis of Lung

- Congestion of Lungs
- Phthisis, i.
- Pneumonia, Acute
- Pneumonia, Lobular (x) when the patches have become confluent
- Pulmonary Apoplexy
- Syphilitic Lung

**868. Diminished**

- Empyæma
- Edema of Lung
- Pleural Effusion
- Pneumothorax
- Pleura, Thickened (s) Also occlusion of main bronchus by aneurysm or intrathoracic tumour. Sometimes, too, when pneumonic or phthisical consolidation is extremely dense

**869. Rhonchal Fremitus**

- Bronchitis
- Bronchiectasis
- Bronchus incompletely Plugged

**870. Friction Fremitus**

(Rare)

- Acute Pleurisy
- Pericarditis

**871. THRILL****Systolic**

- Mitral Regurgitation
- Aortic Stenosis

THRILL—*continued*

Aneurysm of Aorta  
Pulmonary Stenosis,  
Congenital

## Diastolic

Aortic Regurgitation  
\*Mitral Stenosis  
Tricuspid Stenosis (x)

## 872. Epigastric

(Rare)

Dilatation of Stomach

HEART'S IMPULSE OR  
'APEX'

The impulse does not  
quite represent the posi-  
tion of the apex

## 873. Displaced Upwards

Atrophy of Heart

Ascites

Abdominal Tumours

Contraction of a

Vomica

in left apex

Distended Stomach

Enlarged Spleen

Enlarged Left Lobe of  
Liver

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Pericardial Effusion

unless the heart is much  
hypertrophiedPleural Effusion, Ex-  
tensive Right

Pregnancy

Tympanites

874. Displaced Down-  
wards

Aneurysm of Heart  
Aortic Regurgitation  
Aortic Stenosis  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Chlorosis  
Cardioptosis  
Emphysæma  
\*Hypertrophy of Heart  
(see 880)

Nephritis, Chronic

Pneumothorax

Tumours at Base of  
Heart

## 875. Displaced to Right

Atrophy of Heart

Contraction of Right  
Lung

Collapse of Right Lung

Cirrhosis of Right Lung

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Emphysæma

Mediastinal Tumour

of left side by pressure ; of  
right side by occlusion  
of that bronchus

Pleural Effusion, Left

Pneumothorax, Left

Phthisis (x)

contraction of vomica in  
right lung

Pneumonic Consolidation, Left

only when very extensive

Transposition of Viscera

HEART'S IMPULSE—*cont.*

## 876. Displaced to Left

- Aneurysm
- Aneurysm of Heart
- Ascites
- Aortic Regurgitation
- Aortic Stenosis
  - slightly
- Abdominal Tumours
- \*Cirrhosis of Kidney
- Chlorosis
- Cirrhosis of Left Lung
- Contraction of Left Lung
- Collapse of Left Lung
- Exophthalmic Goitre, Old
- Hypertrophy of Heart, l.v. (see 880)
- Liver, Enlarged
- Mitral Regurgitation
- Phthisis (x)
  - contraction of vomica in left lung
- Pleurisy, Old Left
  - contraction of lung
- Pleural Effusion (Right)
- Pneumothorax, Right
- Tympanites
- Tumour of Right Lung
- Tumour of Right Side of Mediastinum
- Tumour of Left Side of Mediastinum
  - if left bronchus is occlude

## 877. Diffused Impulse

- Aortic Regurgitation
- Aneurysm of Desc.Aorta
- Adherent Pericardium
- Dilatation of Heart
- Fatty Degeneration of Heart
- Hypertrophy, Excentric Left
- Hypertrophy, Right
- Mitral Stenosis (late)
- Pericardial Effusion
  - undulating
- Shrinking of Præcordial Lung
- Tumour in Posterior Mediastinum

## 878. Force Increased

- Apoplexy
- Aortic Stenosis
- Atrophy of Lungs
- Aneurysm of Desc. Aorta
  - 'double jog'
- Acute Endocarditis
- Cirrhosis of Kidney
- \*Left Hypertrophy
  - (see 880)
  - heaving
- Myocarditis, Acute
- Mitral Regurgitation
- Mediastinal Tumour
- Pyrexia (see 831)
- Palpitation
  - 'knocking,' not 'heaving'

HEART'S IMPULSE—*cont.*

## 879. Force Diminished or Absent

- Atrophy of Heart
- Aneurysm of Heart
- Contraction of Right Lung
- Cardiac Depressants
- Dilatation of Heart
- Emphysæma
- Fatty Degeneration of Heart
- Myocarditis, Acute (late)
- Obesity
- Pericardial Effusion
- Pericardial Adhesions
- Præcordial Overlapping of Lungs, Increased
- Prostration (see 141)
- Thick Parietes
- \* \* \* The impulse is sometimes impalpable in health

## 880. Hypertrophy of Heart

## (a) Left Ventricle

- Aneurysm
- Atheroma
- Athletics
- Aortic Regurgitation  
s. cor bovinum
- Aortic Stenosis  
slight
- Cirrhosis of Kidney
- Cyanotic Kidney

Chlorosis

Exophthalmic Goitre  
Mediastinal Tumours  
Pericardium, Adherent  
Pregnancy  
Palpitation, Long continued

## (b) Right Ventricle

Asthma  
Emphysæma  
Mediastinal Tumour  
Phthisis, Chronic

## ABDOMEN

## PALPATION

## 881. Swellings and Tumours Movable with Respiration

- Enlarged Liver (see 882)
- Enlarged Gall-bladder (see 886)
- Hydatids of Liver
- Growths connected with Liver
- Enlarged Spleen (see 887)
- Growths connected with Spleen

## 882. LIVER ENLARGED

## 883. Smooth

- Acromegaly
- Amyloid
- Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic, i.

**LIVER ENLARGED—cont.****Cyanotic**

u. from mitral disease

**Fatty Degeneration****Glandular Fever****Hepatic Abscess****Hypertrophy****Hepatitis, Acute****Hydatids (see 920)****Infiltrated Cancer****Lymphadenoma (s)****Obstructed Bile-ducts****Phosphorus-poisoning****Relapsing Fever****Remittent Fever****Weil's Disease****884. Nodular****Cancer of Liver**  
shape altered**Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic,**  
II.**Syphilitic Disease of**  
Liver**885. Liver Depressed****Emphysæma****Hepatoptosis****Meso-hepar (x)****Pleural Effusion, Right****Pneumothorax, Right****Tumour****LIVER DIMINISHED****(See Percussion, 918)****886. Gall-bladder Enlarged**

It is sometimes enormous

**Carcinoma****Dropsy of Gall-bladder****Gallstones****Obstructed Bile-duct**\* \* \* Beware of mistaking cancer  
of the head of the pancreas (see *Gaseous Test*,  
928)**887. Spleen Enlarged****Amyloid Disease****Acute Yellow Atrophy****Ague****Acute Ascending Paralysis****Acromegaly****Cirrhosis of Liver****Cancer (x)****Diphtheria****Embolism****Enteric Fever****Erysipelas****Glandular Fever****Hydatids****Hepatic Colic****Lymphadenoma****Leucocythaemia**

sometimes nodular

**Portal Obstruction****Pernicious Anæmia****Pyæmia****Psittacosis****Polymyositis**

**SPLEEN ENLARGED—cont.**

Puerperal Septicæmia  
 Pancreatitis, Chronic  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rickets (s)  
 Septic Endocarditis  
 Syphilitic Liver  
 Syphilis, Hereditary  
 Syphilis, Secondary  
 during exanthem  
 Septicæmia  
 Typhus (prod.)  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Weil's Disease

**888. Spleen Displaced (x)**

Ascites  
 Enteroptosis  
 Meteorism  
 Meso-Spleen  
 Pleural Effusion, Left

**889. Extra Floating Ribs**

(10th, and even 9th)

Enteroptosis

**ABDOMINAL TUMOURS  
 AND SWELLINGS**

When large, pelvic tumours  
 become abdominal, and  
 abdominal tumours cen-  
 tral

**890. Central**

Aneurysm  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach

Cancer      { Stomach  
               or      Pancreas  
               Colloid      { Omentum  
                             of      Intestine  
               Enchondroma  
               Fatty Tumour of Omen-  
                             tum  
               Hypertrophy of Pylorus  
               Intussusception  
                             sausage-shape  
               Lumbar Abscess (s)  
               Lumbar Glands, En-  
                             larged  
               Mesenteric Glands, En-  
                             larged  
               Mesenteric Cysts  
               Peritonæum, Thickened  
               Post-peritonæal  
                             Abscess  
               Pancreatitis  
               Pancreatic Cyst  
               Tabes mesenterica  
 \* \* \* Beware of contraction of  
                             the rectus muscle

**891. Traced into Pelvis**

Congestion of Uterus,  
 Chronic  
 Cyst of Broad Ligament  
 Distended Bladder  
 in women, sometimes  
 enormous  
 Ectopic Fœtation  
 Fibroid Tumour of  
 Uterus

PELVIC TUMOURS—*cont.*

Fibrocystic Tumour of Uterus  
 Hydrometra  
 Hydrosalpinx  
 Hypertrophied Bladder  
 Hæmatosalpinx  
 Myoma  
 Menses, Retained  
 Ovarian Cyst or Tumour  
 Pregnancy  
 Pyosalpinx  
 Polypus  
 Pericystic Abscess  
 Peritonæal Hydatids  
 Subinvolution  
 Tubal Cancer or Tuberclæ

## 892. Wandering

Concretions in Intestine  
 Cancer of Pylorus (x)  
 Fatty Tumour of Intestine  
 appendix epiploica  
 Floating Kidney  
 Floating Spleen  
 Floating Lobe of Liver  
 towards right ileum  
 Impacted Fæces  
 Phantom Tumour  
 Tumour etc. of Transverse Colon  
 when its mesentery is long

## 893. Lateral

Appendicitis  
 Cystic Kidney (large)  
 Dysentery  
 doughy colon  
 Encephaloid Kidney  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Gall-bladder, Distended  
 Hydronephrosis  
 variable  
 Hydatids of Liver or Kidney  
 Hæmatocele, Pelvic  
 Hydrosalpinx  
 Hæmatosalpinx  
 Ovarian Cyst, etc.  
 Pelvic Abscess  
 Perinephritic Abscess  
 Pyonephrosis  
 Pyosalpinx  
 Parasite of Kidney  
 Spleen, Enlarged  
 (notched)  
 Sarcoma of Kidney  
 Doubtful cases should be examined after an enema under an anæsthetic. For tumours connected possibly with the kidney or pancreas, gaseous distension should be employed (see 928)

## 894. Fluctuating

Ascites  
 Abscess in Abdominal Parietes

FLUCTUATING TUMOURS—  
*continued*

Distended Bladder  
slightly  
Ectopic Gestation  
Effusion into Lesser  
Peritoneal Cavity  
Hydatids  
vibratile  
Hydronephrosis  
Hydrosalpinx  
Lumbar Abscess (x)  
Ovarian Cyst (s)  
Pregnancy  
Pyonephrosis  
Pyosalpinx

895. Impulse on Coughing  
(groin)

Hernia  
Psoas Abscess  
Varix  
Also some cysts

896. Enlarged Mesenteric  
or Lumbar Glands

Amyloid Disease  
Cancer of Intestine  
Cancer of Kidney  
Cancer of Testis  
Dysentery  
Enteric Fever  
Glandular Fever  
Peritonitis  
Tubercle  
Tabes mesenterica

## UTERINE

## EXAMINATION

## 897. Cervix Altered

Cancer  
hard; os enlarged and  
irregular, with everted  
lips  
Cancer of Body  
os sometimes dilated  
Retroflexion and -ver-  
sion  
low, with os looking for-  
wards  
Anteversion  
os looks to hollow of  
sacrum  
Anteflexion  
high; os looks downwards  
and forwards  
Chronic Metritis  
hard  
Acute Metritis  
swollen and hot  
Acute Endometritis  
hot, swollen, and puffy; os  
dilated and velvety  
Chronic Endometritis  
normal or catarrhal  
Cervical Catarrh  
puffy, large, and velvety  
in nulliparae; nodular in  
multiparae  
Atrophy of Uterus  
small  
Ovarian Disease  
displaced to opposite side  
Subinvolution  
soft

**898. Fulness of Douglas's Pouch**

Ascites  
Ectopic Gestation  
rupture  
Hydatids  
Hæmatocoele, Pelvic  
Ovarian Cyst, Small  
Retroflexion  
Retroversion

**899. TUMOURS OR PSEUDO-TUMOURS**

**Central**

Anteflexion  
hard mass in anterior fornix  
Fibroid, External  
Peritonitis  
thickening of fornices  
Sarcoma  
friable; springs from body of uterus

**Lateral**

Abscess, Pelvic  
Cellulitis, Pelvic  
Cancer of Ovary  
u. secondary  
Ectopic Gestation  
Fibroma of Ovary  
Fibrocystic Ovary  
Hydrosalpinx  
Hæmatosalpinx  
Hæmatoma, Pelvic  
Oöphoritis  
Ovarian Cyst

Parovarian Cyst  
Pyosalpinx  
Sarcoma

**900. Uterus Painful on Movement**

Cancer of Body of Uterus  
Endometritis, Acute  
Metritis, Acute  
Peritonitis, Pelvic  
Salpingitis

**901. Uterus Enlarged**

The sound must not be used until pregnancy has been excluded

Cancer of Body  
Endometritis  
esp. septic  
Elongated Cervix  
Fibroid  
internal or interstitial  
Hypertrophy  
Metritis, Chronic  
Pregnancy  
Polypus  
Subinvolution

**902. Sound Measurement Diminished**

Normally  $2\frac{1}{2}''$   
Arrested Development  
Adhesions  
Hyperinvolution  
Inversion, Partial  
Senile Atrophy  
Tumour of Fundus apparent

## PART IV

### PERCUSSION

CONTRACTIONS: s, sometimes; x, exceptionally; I, first stage; II, second stage; III, third stage; \*, most probable or characteristic disease.

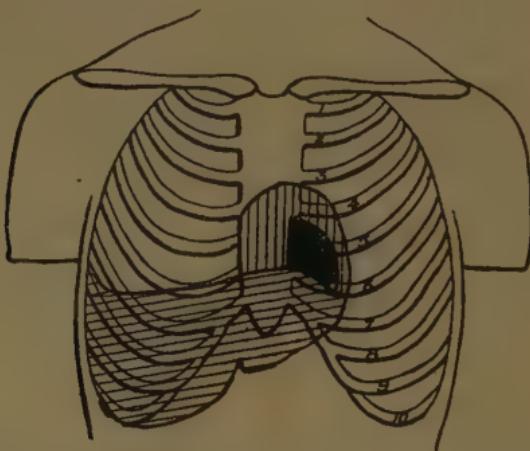


DIAGRAM SHOWING SUPERFICIAL CARDIAC DULNESS (BLACK), DEEP CARDIAC DULNESS (VERTICAL LINES), AND LIVER DULNESS (HORIZONTAL LINES)

#### CARDIAC DULNESS

INCREASED

##### 903. Vertically

(real or apparent)

Ascites (upwards)

Aortic Regurgitation

Contraction of Left Lung  
or of a vomica within  
Cancer of Pleura  
Cancer of Pericardium  
Consolidation of Lung above Heart

## INCREASED VERTICALLY—

*continued*

- Endocarditis, Acute
- Encysted Empyæma or Pleurisy, near Heart
- Fatty Degeneration of Heart
- Hypertrophy of Left Ventricle  
esp. if excentric
- Hypertrophy of Right Ventricle
- Myocarditis, Acute
- Pericardial Effusion
- Syphilitic Heart

## 904. Transversely

- Aortic Regurgitation (to left)
- Dilatation of Right Ventricle
- Dilatation of Right Auricle  
dulness in 3rd right space
- Endocarditis
- Hypertrophy of Left Ventricle
- Mitral Regurgitation
- Mitral Stenosis, Late
- Pericardial Effusion  
pyramidal ; base-line  
reaching sometimes to  
right nipple-line

- Pleural Effusion  
if right, to left ; if left, to right

- Retraction of Left Lung

## Equably

- Endocarditis
- High Diaphragm
- Myocarditis
- Universal Hypertrophy

## Irregularly

- Aneurysm of Aorta
- Mediastinal Tumour
- Patent Foramen Ovale

## 905. DIMINISHED

- Atrophy of Heart  
slightly
- Cirrhosis or Contraction of Right Lung
- Emphysæma
- Pneumopericardium
- Pneumohydropericardium
- Pneumothorax, Left

## 906. Undiminished by Inspiration

- Adhesion of Pericardium to Pleura

## CHEST AND BACK

## 907. ABNORMAL DULNESS

- Aneurysm of Aorta
- Aneurysm of Descending Aorta  
left interscapular and  
supraspinous regions

ABNORMAL DULNESS—  
*continued*

Bronchiectasis  
if surrounded by condensed lung-tissue

Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
interscapular

Cancer of Lung, Extensive

Cancer of Pleura

Congestion of Lungs, Hypostatic bases

Collapse of Lungs  
a strip each side of spine

Cirrhosis of Lung  
all one side; wooden; high-pitched

Enteroptosis  
loss of tympanitic note in Traube's space

Empyæma

Encysted Empyæma

Gangrene of Lung  
before softening

Hydatids of Lung,  
Superficial

Hydatids of Liver  
convexity upwards

Hydropneumothorax  
shifting with position

Hæmatothorax

Hydrothorax

Lobular Pneumonia (x)  
only when several areas have coalesced

Mediastinal Abscess or Tumour over prominence

Œdema of Lungs  
both bases; but unequally

Pneumonia, Acute  
u. right base

Pneumonia Serpens  
healing in one direction while advancing in another

Phthisis, I.  
supra-scapular, supra-clavicular, infra-clavicular

Pleurisy with Effusion  
begins from below; upper limit of dulness obliquely upwards and backwards

Pleura, Thickened wooden

Pulmonary Apoplexy  
circumscribed incomplete dulness usually in mammary or axillary region

Syphilitic Disease of Lungs  
patches

Transposition of Viscera  
in Traube's semilunar space

Tuberculosis, Acute (x)  
(see 904)

**908. Cracked-Pot Sound**  
(*Bruit de pot fêlé*)

Usually due to a superficial empty cavity, that communicates freely with a bronchial tube. It is normal in a crying infant

CRACKED-POT SOUND— <i>continued</i>	Cirrhosis of Opposite Lung extending a little beyond opposite border of sternum
Bronchiectasis	
Gangrene of Lung	
*Phthisis, II.	†Dilatation of Stomach left axilla
Pyopneumothorax with wide fistula	Emphysæma
Pneumonia, Acute (x) due to an islet of relaxed lung-tissue surrounded by hepatisation	Gangrene of Lung after softening
909. Sense of Resistance (Diminished Lung Elasticity)	Kidney, Floating one lumbar region
Cancer of Pleura	Kidney, Congenital Ab- sence of one one lumbar region
Cirrhosis of Lung	Mediastinal Tumour of opposite side
Distension of Lung, Extreme	†Margin of Lung Border- ing on Sudden Con- solidation
Pleura Thickened	Pneumothorax all one side
Pleural Effusion	Perforation of Bowel disappearance of liver dulness
Pneumonia, Acute	†Relaxed Lung above Pleural Effusion infra-clavicular
Pneumothorax, Extreme	
910. Hyper-resonance or Abnormal Resonance	911. Skodaic, Tympanitic, or Tubular Resonance
Atrophy or Shrinking of Liver (see 918)	Those marked † in above list
Asthma, Spasmodic	In Traube's semilunar space, which corresponds on the left to the posi- tion occupied by the liver on the right, the note is normally tympanitic
Bronchiectasis consolidation between the dilatation and the sur- face	
†Cavity, Large Relaxed	

**912. Amphoric Resonance**

Large superficial  
empty cavity

Cirrhosis of Lung

Pneumothorax

Subphrenic Abscess

Paralysis of Diaphragm  
Tympanites

**Low**

Hypertrophy of Heart  
with dilatation

Hypertrophy of Heart,  
Universal

Hypertrophic Emphy-  
sæma

Mediastinal Tumours

Pericardial Effusion

Pleural Effusion

Spasm of Diaphragm

**913. Coin Sound**

Large cavity with  
smooth walls

\*Pneumothorax

Subphrenic Abscess

**914. Thrill on Percussion**

Hydatids (wavy)

Hydropneumothorax

Pyopneumothorax

**917. VARIATIONS IN PER-  
CUSSION NOTE****Wintrich's Sign**

Pitch higher on opening  
mouth

Cavities

Pneumothorax

**Gerhardt's Sign**

Note altered by change of  
posture

Cavity, Half-filled

**Biermer's Sign**

Note deeper when patient  
sits up

Hydropneumothorax

**Friedreich's Sign**

Note higher on deep inspira-  
tion

Cavities (s)

**916. DIAPHRAGM****High**

Ascites

Contraction of Lung

Dilatation of Stomach

**ABDOMEN****LIVER DULNESS****918. Diminished**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
or absent  
Emphysæma  
Cirrhosis of Liver,  
Atrophic  
Cirrhosis or Contraction  
of Left Lung  
Pneumo-peritonæum  
(absent)  
from perforation of bowel,  
etc.  
Tympanites (q.v.)

**919. Altered**

Tumours of Liver  
(see 884)  
Constricted Right Lobe  
tight-lacing

**920. Increased**

Ascites (s)  
Amyloid  
Abscess of Liver  
Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic  
Cancer of Liver  
Cancer of Omentum  
Cancer of Pancreas  
Cancer of Stomach  
Cancer of Right Kidney  
Cyanotic Liver  
Fæcal Accumulation  
Fatty Degeneration of  
Liver

Hydatids (Vibratory)  
Hypertrophy, Simple  
Mediastinal Tumours  
Obstructed Bile-ducts  
Pleural Effusion, Right  
Pericardial Effusion,  
Extensive

**921. LIVER RAISED**

Cirrhosis, Contraction,  
or Collapse of Right  
Lung  
Paralysis of Diaphragm  
with inspiration  
Tympanites

**922. LIVER DEPRESSED**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
Cirrhosis of Left Lung  
Emphysæma  
Hepatoptosis  
Hydropericardium  
Intrathoracic Tumours  
Meso-hepar (rare)  
Pleural Effusion, Right  
Paralysis of Diaphragm  
with expiration  
Spasm of Diaphragm  
Tight-lacing

**923. SPLEEN ENLARGED**

(See *Palpation*, 887)

\*\* Percussion of the spleen  
is of use only with the  
body erect

**924. Tympanites and Meteorism**

- Dysentery
- Enteric Fever
- Hysteria
- Intestinal Obstruction,  
    Acute
- Intestinal Catarrh (s)
- Ileus
- Puerperal Septicæmia
- Peritonitis, Acute
- Pneumo-peritonæum  
    from perforation—appendicitis, or dysenteric, syphilitic, typhoid, or tubercular ulcer
- Spinal Cord, Chronic  
    Disease of
- Tabes mesenterica
- Typhic state (see 143)

**925. Partial Abdominal Dulness**

- Ascites  
    lowest part
- Abdominal Aneurysm
- Colloid Omentum
- Cancer of Kidney
- Cancer of Pancreas
- Cysts
- Distended Bladder
- Fæcal Accumulation
- Intestinal Obstruction,  
    Seat of
- Enlarged Liver  
(see *Palpation*, 882)

Enlarged Spleen  
(see *Palpation*, 887)

Tumours (see 890)

\*\* The note over intestinal cancer is usually resonant

**926. Ascites**

- When the patient sits up,  
    the upper limit of dulness is concave
- Anasarca (see 191)
- Aneurysm (s)
- Cirrhosis of Liver,  
    Atrophic
- Cirrhosis of Liver,  
    Hypertrophic (x)
- Cyanotic Liver
- Cancer of Liver
- Cancer of Peritonæum
- Mitral Disease
- Perihepatitis
- Pancreatitis (s)
- Portal Obstruction
- Tumours (s)

**927. Fluid Test**

The stomach, when partially filled with liquid, yields to percussion a dull area one inch above the umbilicus

In Dilatation of the Stomach, this dull area is at or below the umbilicus

**928. GASEOUS TEST**  
**Stomach**

Artificial distension of the stomach is produced by

**GASEOUS TEST—cont.**

the patient taking successively a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda and the same quantity of tartaric acid upon an empty stomach

**Resonance over previously Dull Area**

Pancreatic Enlargement

**Colon**

The acid and alkali are introduced into the previously emptied rectum

**Resonance over previously Dull Area**

Renal Tumours or Cysts

## PART V

### *AUSCULTATION*

CONTRACTIONS: (s), sometimes; (x), exceptionally; I, first stage; II, second stage; III, third stage; \*, most probable or characteristic disease.

#### LUNGS

##### 929. Puerile Breathing

As in infants

Cirrhosis of Opposite Lung

Compression of Opposite Lung

Collapse of Opposite Lung

Pleural Effusion in infra-clavicular region

##### 930. Wavy or Saccadée Breathing

'Of little value' (Dr. Gee)

Bronchial Catarrh

Hypertrophy of Heart

Nervousness

Patchy Pleuritic Adhesions

Phthisis, I.

##### 931. Weak or Absent Breathing Sounds

(Occluded bronchus, blocked alveoli, fluid, etc.)

Asthma, Spasmodic

Aneurysm

Bronchitis, Plastic

Cancer of Lung

Cirrhosis of Lung in parts

Congestion of Lungs (s)

Collapse of Lung

Diaphragmatic Pleurisy base

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Emphysæma

Encysted Pleurisy or Pneumothorax

Foreign Body in Bronchus

## WEAK BREATHING SOUNDS

—continued

Gangrene of Lung (s)  
 Hydropneumothorax  
 Hydatids of Lung  
 Hooping-Cough  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 œdema of Lungs  
 Occluded Bronchus  
 Pleural Effusion  
 Pleura, Adherent or  
     Thickened  
 Pneumothorax  
 Pyopneumothorax  
     To be of value this symptom must co-exist with normal breathing elsewhere

## 932. Prolonged Expiration

Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Bronchitis, Plastic  
 Bronchiectasis  
 Consolidation, Commencing  
 Emphysæma  
 Hay Asthma  
 Hydatids of Lung  
 Laryngitis, Acute  
 Obstructed Bronchus  
 Phthisis

## 933. Bronchial Breathing

This is normal at upper part of sternum, between spines of scapulæ, and sometimes under right clavicle

Actinomycosis  
 Aneurysm  
 Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
 Cancer of Lung  
 Bronchiectasis  
 Collapse of Lung  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Empyæma (s)  
 Gangrene of Lung  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 œdema of Lungs  
 Pulmonary Apoplexy  
 \*Pneumonia, Acute, II.  
 Pneumonia, Lobular,  
     Extensive  
 Phthisis, II.  
 Pleural Effusion in  
     Children  
     and, if in thin layer, in  
     adults  
 Syphilitic Lung  
 Vomica communicating  
     with a Bronchus

## 934. Cavernous Breathing

Usually due to a small, empty, patent cavity

Abscess of Lung  
 Bronchiectasis  
 Cancer of Lung (broken down)  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Gangrene of Lung  
 Phthisis, III.  
 Pleurisy (x)

CAVERNOUS BREATHING— <i>continued</i>	Hydatids of Lung after rupture
Pneumothorax, Loculated	Phthisis, III.
Syphilitic Lung (late)	
<b>935. Amphoric Breathing</b>	<b>940. Rhonchus or Sonorous Râle</b>
Usually due to a smooth-walled superficial cavity of at least moderate size	Asthma, Spasmodic
Bronchiectasis	Ague (warm stage)
Gangrene of Lung (late)	*Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic
Phthisis, III.	first dry, afterwards moist
Pneumothorax, or	Bronchitis, Plastic
Pyopneumothorax	Bronchial Catarrh
communicating with a bronchus	Bronchorrhœa
	Bronchus, Partially Obstructed
<b>936. Cog-wheel Inspiration at Apex</b>	Collapse of Lung
Said to be an early sign of Phthisis	Enteric Fever
<b>937. Bell Sound</b>	Emphysæma (u)
Diaphragmatic Hernia	Hay Asthma
Distended Colon (x)	Hooping-Cough
*Pneumothorax	Iodism
<b>938. India-rubber Ball Sound</b>	Influenza
Heard during respiratory pause	Measles
Cavity	Mediastinal Tumour
<b>939. Gurgling</b>	Mitral Disease
Abscess of Lung	Psittacosis
Bronchiectasis	Pernicious Intermittent
Caseous Softening	Phthisis, II.
Collapse of Lung around a large bronchus	conducted
Cavity (largish)	Remittent Fever
Gangrene of Lung (late)	Relapsing Fever (s)
	Rickets
	Tympanites
	Tuberculosis, Acute
	Variola

**941. Sibilus or Sibilant Râle**

Usually associated with rhonchus

Asthma, Spasmodic

Aneurysm or Tumour pressing on bronchus

\*Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic

Bronchial Catarrh

Bronchitis, Capillary

Bronchitis, Plastic

Enteric Fever

Hypertrophy of Heart

Influenza

Lobular Pneumonia

Measles

Variola

**942. Dry Crackles**

Emphysæma, Vesicular

Emphysæma, Interlobular

Tuberculosis (softening)

**943. Metallic Tinkling**

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Phthisis, III.

Pneumothorax, Patent

**944. Succussion Sound**

Abscess of Lung

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Gangrene of Lung

Hydropneumothorax

Hydropneumopericardium

Phthisis, III.

Pyopneumothorax

**In Abdomen**

Dilatation of Stomach

Distended Colon (x)

Pneumoperitonæum

**945. VOCAL RESONANCE**

**Increased**

(As in *Bronchophony*, 947)

**Diminished or Absent**

Emphysæma

Bronchus, Obstructed

Empyæma

Œdema of Pleura

Pleural Effusion

Pneumothorax

**946. Ægophony (rare)**

Pleural Effusion

either in thin layer or at upper limit of thicker layer. Heard specially under scapula

**947. Bronchophony**

Normal over upper dorsal spinous processes and under right clavicle near sternum—especially in women

Bronchiectasis

Collapse of Lung

Cirrhosis of Lung

Cancer of Lung

BRONCHOPHONY—*cont.*

Emphysæma, Marked  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 s. 'sniffing'  
 Phthisis, II.  
 Pleural Effusion  
 if in thin layer  
 Pulmonary Apoplexy  
 Syphilitic Lung  
 Tuberculosis

## 948. Pectoriloquy

(Natural over the trachea)

Bronchiectasis  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Cavity in Lung  
 smooth-walled and communicating with bronchus  
 Hydatids of Lung  
 after rupture  
 Pneumonia, Acute, II.  
 (s)

Phthisis, III.

Solidification between a Bronchus and the Surface

## 948a. Echophony

A short sound which follows the vocal resonance like an echo

Woillez's Disease

## 949. Friction Sound

Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
 between scapulæ  
 Cancer of Pleura

Embolism of Lung  
 Fracture of Rib  
 Interlobular Emphy-  
 sæma

\*Pleurisy, I. and III.

Pneumonia, Deep-  
 seated

Phthisis (apex)

Pleura, Thickened  
 Adherent  
 creakingRecent Adhesion  
 spongy

Perihepatitis

audible all over right side

Pyaemic Abscess

Tubercles on Pleura

\*\* Beware of shoulder-blade and shoulder-joint friction

## 950. Crepitation or Crepitant Râle

Cirrhosis of Lung

largish—metallic

Congestion of Lungs,  
 HypostaticCerebro-spinal Menin-  
 gitisCapillary Bronchitis  
 subcrepitant râles with inspiration and expirationCollapse of Lung  
 fine

Empyæma (s)

Gangrene of Lung, I.

Hooping-Cough, I.

CREPITATION—*continued*

Imperfect Expansion of  
Air-cells in bedridden  
patients

removed by a few deep  
inspirations

Œdema of Lungs

Œdema of Pleura  
fine

Phthisis, I. and II.

apex; heard with inspira-  
tion and expiration

Phthisis, III.

coarse and clicking

Pneumonia, Acute

I, fine, dry inspiratory;  
III, subcrepitant râle

Pneumonia, Lobular

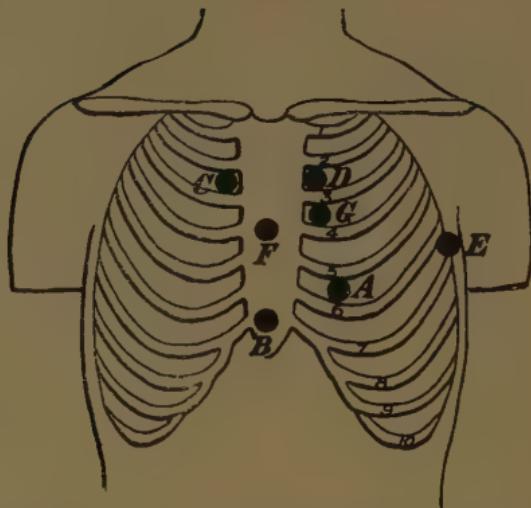
metallic, in patches, heard  
with inspiration and ex-  
piration

Tuberculosis, Acute

fine

Woillez's Disease

## HEART



## POINTS OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY FOR MURMURS

Mitral Stenosis, *A*. Mitral Regurgitation, *A*, *E*, and back.  
 Tricuspid Stenosis, *B*. Tricuspid Regurgitation, *C*, *B*.  
 Aortic Stenosis, *F*, *C*, and back. Aortic Regurgitation, *C*, *B*.  
 Pulmonary Stenosis, *D*, *G*. Patent Duct, *D*. Hæmic or  
 Functional Murmurs, *D*. Acute Endocarditis, *A*

## 951. APEX MURMURS

## Præsystolic

## Mitral Stenosis

- u. soft; brought out by exercise, or, if heart turbulent, by digitalis

## Tricuspid Stenosis

- loudest at base of ensiform cartilage, or at the insertion of the 5th right rib; not heard at back

## Systolic

Acute Endocarditis  
blowing

## Mitral Regurgitation

loud and blowing; heard in left axilla and left vertebral groove

Tricuspid Regurgitation  
base of ensiform cartilage

**952. BASE MURMURS****Systolic Functional**

Low-pitched; heard best at  
2nd left space

Anæmia (225)

Addison's Disease

Chlorosis

Exophthalmic Goitre

Hæmorrhage

**Systolic Organic**

Aortitis

harsh

Aortic Stenosis

loud; heard at mid-sternum, 2nd right space, and left vertebral groove

Aneurysm, Intrapericardial  
booming

Dissecting Aneurysm  
heard at left vertebral groove

Mediastinal Tumour  
pressing on aorta

Malformation of Heart  
sharp

Pulmonary Stenosis  
2nd and 3rd left spaces

Perforation of Septum  
Ventriculorum

Roughness and Rigidity  
of Aortic Valves

Roughness of Conus  
arteriosus

**Diastolic**

Aortic Regurgitation  
blowing; heard best at 2nd right space and at junction of 3rd left cartilage with sternum. Conducted to ensiform cartilage, but not to back

Patent Ductus arteriosus  
2nd left space

Acute Endocarditis (x)  
on infective endocarditis setting in, the old murmur changes its character

Dilatation of Aorta  
above Valve

\* \* \* It must not be forgotten that stenosis and insufficiency may co-exist

**953. ALTERED FIRST SOUND****Weak**

Ague (cold stage)

Collapse (142)

Cholera

Gouty Heart

Obesity

Pericardial Effusion

Pernicious Intermittent

Prostration

Trance

Typhus

Typhic state (143)

ALTERED FIRST SOUND—  
*continued***Muffled**

Atrophy of Heart  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Endocarditis, Acute  
 Fatty Degeneration  
 Interposed Emphysematous Lung  
 Nephritis, Chronic

**Unclassified**

Aortic Regurgitation  
 murmurish at base  
 Aortic Aneurysm  
 often absent  
 Dilatation  
 short and loud  
 Functional Heart Dis-  
 order  
 ringing  
 Hypertrophy of Left  
 Ventricle  
 indistinct or reduplicated  
 Hypertrophy of Right  
 Ventricle  
 distinct  
 Mitral Stenosis  
 loud, short, and sharp  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 sharp at first, afterwards  
 dull

**954. SHORTENED INTERVAL  
AFTER SYSTOLE**

Incomplete ventricular  
 contraction

Dilatation of Heart  
 unless arterioles are resist-  
 ent

Impending Heart Fail-  
 ure

**955. ALTERED SECOND  
SOUND**

Anæmia  
 sharp  
 Aortitis  
 accented.  
 Aneurysm  
 drum-like  
 Aortic Stenosis  
 indistinct  
 Aortic Regurgitation  
 valvular form, feeble ; aor-  
 tic form, accentuated  
 Arterio-sclerosis  
 audible at angle of right  
 scapula  
 Fatty Degeneration  
 sharp  
 Hypertrophy  
 left, loud ; right, very loud  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 sharp at first, afterwards  
 dull  
 Mitral Stenosis  
 accentuated pulmonary  
 Mitral Regurgitation  
 accentuated pulmonary  
 Pericardium, Adherent  
 inaudible at apex  
 Rough and Rigid Aortic  
 Valves  
 loud

**956. Reduplication**

Hypertrophy, Left  
of first sound at apex

Hypertrophy, Right  
of second sound

Mitral Stenosis  
of second sound at base

Nephritis, Chronic

Pyrexia (see 831)  
It is present occasionally  
in healthy persons

**957. Galloping or Triple  
Rhythm**

(Bruit de galop)

Anæmia

Impending Failure of  
Heart's Action

Myocarditis

Nephritis, Chronic

**958. Irregular Action**

Ascites

Aneurysm (esp. intra-  
pericardial)  
tumultuous

Chorea

Distension of Stomach

Functional Heart Dis-  
order

Gout, Undeveloped

Influenza

Mitral Regurgitation

Neurasthenia

Neuritis, Multiple

Spermatorrhœa

Also from abuse of tea or  
tobacco

**959. Cliquetis Metallique**

Rare

Hypertrophy of Heart  
systolic

**960. Aneurysmal Bruit**

Aneurysm of Aorta  
with systolic murmur

Aneurysm of Abdominal  
Aorta

with post-systolic murmur

Aneurysm in General  
unless filled with clot

Pulsating Sarcoma

**961. Loud Splashing**

Hydropneumopericar-  
dium

audible at a distance

**962. Friction Sound**

(Increased or brought out  
by pressure of stetho-  
scope. The intensity  
point may change with  
position of body ; it is  
usually loudest at base)

Pericarditis

Pleurisy of Overlapping  
Lung

rarely audible when not  
breathing

Tubercles of Perito-  
næum (s)

**963. Crepitation Synchron-  
ous with Heart's  
Action**

Interstitial Emphy-  
sæma of Mediastinum

956-963

**964. VENOUS MURMURS****Præsystolic**

Health  
in recumbent position

**Systolic**

Tricuspid Regurgitation

**Diastolic**

Anæmia  
Dilatation of Aorta  
Hypertrophy  
Strong Aortic Pulsation

**965. Venous Hum**

(Bruit de diable)

Anæmia  
Chlorosis  
in upright position  
Enlarged Bronchial  
Glands  
at manubrium, with patient's head thrown back

**966. ARTERIAL MURMURS****Carotid and Subclavian****Systolic Murmur**

Arterio-sclerosis  
Aortic Regurgitation  
Aortic Stenosis  
‘When the second sound is audible in the carotids, the aortic valves are still fairly efficient’  
(Broadbent)

**Femoral****Double Murmur**

Aneurysm  
Aortic Regurgitation  
Lead-poisoning  
Mitral Stenosis

**Palmar Arch**

Aortic Regurgitation

**AUSCULTATION OF ABDOMEN****967. SWALLOWING SOUND**

A short splashing murmur heard in health, immediately after swallowing

**Absent**

Esophageal Stenosis

**968. Loud Splashing Sound**

Dilatation of Stomach

**969. Friction Sound**

Rare  
Peritonitis

**970. AUSCULTATION OF FONTANELLE**

Now abandoned

## PART VI

### *MISCELLANEOUS*

CONTRACTIONS: (s), sometimes; (x), exceptionally; I, first stage; II, second stage; III, third stage; \*, most probable or characteristic disease.

#### TIME AND SEASON

##### 971. OF DAY

Asthmatic Paroxysm  
early morning

972. Worse at Night

Acute Laryngitis

Diphtheritic Laryngitis

Spasmodic Laryngitis

Influenza

Rheumatism, Chronic

Renal Calculus

The temperature in fevers,  
etc., is usually higher at  
night (see 101)

Gout

Hooping-Cough

Heart Disease

Laryngitis

Measles

Pleurisy

Pneumonia

Phthisis

Puerperal Septicæmia

Quinsy

Raynaud's Disease

Rheumatism

Variola

##### Spring, Prevalent in

Asthma

Bronchitis

Gout

Laryngitis

Measles

Pneumonia

Purpura

Pleurisy

Phthisis

Scurvy

Variola

##### 973. TIME OF YEAR (London Mortality)

##### Winter, Prevalent in

Asthma

Bronchitis

Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitis

Diphtheria

Enteric Fever

Erysipelas

**TIME OF YEAR—continued**  
**Summer, Prevalent in**

Cholera  
 Cholerine  
 Diarrhoea  
 Dysentery  
 Enteritis  
 Infantile Paralysis  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 Weil's Disease

**Autumn, Prevalent in**

Cholera  
 Cholerine  
 Dysentery  
 Diphtheria  
 Enteric Fever  
 Erysipelas  
 Heart Disease  
 Hooping-Cough  
 Puerperal Fever  
 Quinsy  
 Rheumatism  
 Scarlatina  
 Weil's Disease

**974. Periodic**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Ague  
 Catalepsy (s)  
 Epilepsy  
 Intermittent, Pernicious  
 Menstrual Disorders  
 Migraine  
 Neuralgia

Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria  
 Relapsing Fever

**PROPAGATION**

**975. By Epidemic**

Asiatic Cholera  
 Beri-beri  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Dengué  
 Diphtheria  
 Dysentery  
 Enteric Fever  
 Ergotism  
 Erysipelas (x)  
 Hooping-Cough  
 Influenza  
 Mumps  
 Measles  
 Malta Fever  
 Pneumonia, Acute (x)  
 Plague  
 Psittacosis  
 Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Roseola  
 Rötheln  
 Scarlatina  
 Typhus  
 Variola  
 Varicella  
 Yaws

**976. By Infection**

Actinomycosis  
 Dengué  
 Diphtheria  
 Enteric Fever  
 Erysipelas  
     from wounds  
 Glandular Fever  
 Hooping-Cough  
 Influenza  
 Mumps  
 Measles  
 Plague  
 Roseola  
 Rötheln  
 Scarlatina  
 Tuberculosis  
 Typhus  
 Variola  
 Varicella  
 Yellow Fever  
 Yaws  
 Also, according to some  
     authorities, Acute Rheu-  
     matism and Acute  
     Pneumonia

Hydrophobia  
     from rabies  
 Hospital Gangrene  
 Impetigo contagiosa  
 Leprosy (slightly)  
 Malignant Pustule  
 Molluscum contagio-  
     sum  
 Porrido (children)  
 Purulent Ophthalmia  
 Ringworm  
 Syphilis  
 Soft Sore  
 Scabies  
 Yaws

**978. SCHOOL QUARANTINE  
After Exposure to Infection**

Diphtheria, 12 days  
 Scarlatina, 14 days  
 Measles, 16 days  
 Rötheln, 16 days  
 Chicken-Pox, 18 days  
 Small-Pox, 18 days  
 Mumps, 24 days  
 Hooping-Cough, 21 days

**After having an Infectious  
Disease**

(The body and clothes  
     having been disinfected)

**977. By Contagion**

Diphtheria  
 Erysipelas  
 Favus  
 Farcy  
 Glanders  
 Gonorrhœa

Scarlatina  
     6 weeks from the disap-  
     pearance of the rash if  
     there be no sore-throat  
     or desquamation

SCHOOL QUARANTINE—  
*continued*

## Measles

3 weeks from the disappearance of the rash, if peeling and cough have ceased

## Rötheln

2 to 3 weeks

## Small-Pox and Chicken-Pox

when every scab has fallen off

## Hooping-Cough

6 weeks at least from beginning of whoop, provided whoop and spasmodic cough have ceased

## Diphtheria

3 weeks after convalescence, provided there be no albuminuria and no discharge from nose, ears, eyes, throat, etc. (the bacillus is often found long after this)

## Mumps

4 weeks from the commencement, if all swelling have subsided

979. EXOTIC DISEASES,  
ETC.

(As regards England)

## Ainhum

coloured races

## Ankylostomiasis

India, Egypt, West Indies, etc.

## Beri-beri

Bilharzia haematoxia  
Bothriocephalus latus  
Switzerland, Italy, Baltic, etc.

Bualama Boil

Chigoe

Cretinism

Cerebro-spinal Menigitis

Dubini's Chorea

Dengué

Dysentery

Distoma pulmonale

Elephantiasis Arabum

Hepatitis, Acute

Hepatic Abscess

Leprosy

Plague

Pernicious Intermittent

Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria

Pellagra

Italy

Remittent Fever

Sprue

Yaws

black races only

Yellow Fever

## 980. RARITY

The following diseases are so rare that they require strong confirmatory evidence for their diagnosis

Anthrax

Acanthosis nigricans

Acroparæsthesia

978-980

RARITY—*continued*

Aortitis, Acute	Encephalitis
Aneurysm of Heart	Friedreich's Disease
Aneurysm of Pulmonary Artery	Fat Embolism
Actinomycosis	Facial Hemiatrophy or Hemihypertrophy
Addison's Disease	Fibroid Disease of Heart
Adeno-lipomatosis, Symmetrical	Growth Fever
Atrophy of Brain	Glanders
Aortic Stenosis (relatively)	Hydrophobia
Acute Yellow Atrophy	Hydatids (except of Liver)
Atrophy of Kidneys, Acute	Hæmophilia
Acromegaly	Hysteria (Male)
Athetosis	Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy
Abscess of Heart	Huntington's Chorea
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	Intermeningeal Spinal Hæmorrhage
Barlow's Disease	Keloid
Brown Induration of Lung	Lymphadenoma
Bell's Mania	Leucocythaemia
Caisson Disease	Lipomatosis neurotica
Cardiac Apoplexy	Leprosy
Cholangitis, Chronic Fibrous	Lichen ruber
Catalepsy	Meralgia paræsthetica
Cirrhosis of Stomach	Morvan's Disease
Chyluria	Myxœdema
Dubini's Chorea	Myocarditis
Erythromelalgia	Mollities Ossium
Emphysæma, Interlobular	Myelitis, Acute
	Myositis ossificans
	Noma
	Osteitis deformans
	Ophthalmoplegia

RARITY—*continued*

Pulmonary Valvular Disease  
acquired  
Psittacosis  
Peliosis rheumatica  
Polymyositis  
Pancreatic Affections except cancer  
Periarteritis nodosa  
Pyopericardium  
Pyopneumopericardium  
Pericardial Tuberculosis  
Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
Periproctitis  
Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis  
Recklinghausen's Disease  
Raynaud's Disease  
Spondylose rhizomélique  
Symmetrical Adenolipomatosis  
Spinal Apoplexy  
Syringomyelia  
Splenitis  
Stokes-Adams Disease  
Scleroderma  
Sclerema  
Spinal Paralysis of Adults, Acute  
Thomsen's Disease  
Trichinosis

Tetany  
Tricuspid Valvular Disease  
primary  
Transposition of Viscera  
Weil's Disease  
Woillez's Disease  
And, in England, Exotic Diseases (see 979)

## 981. SYMMETRICAL LUNG DISEASES

Bronchitis  
Bronchitis, Capillary  
Bronchial Catarrh  
Congestion, Hypostatic Emphysæma  
Lobular Pneumonia  
Œdema  
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis

## 981a. RÖNTGEN RAYS

Useful in diagnosing—

Aneurysms  
Coxa vara  
Dilatation of Stomach after bismuth  
Exostoses  
Heart Enlargements  
Impacted Foreign Bodies especially metal objects  
Renal Calculus often invisible  
Tumours, Solid  
The fluorescent screen is the more convenient form

**982. Compound or Generic Symptoms, with some of the conditions they include**

**Anæmia.**—Pallor of skin and mucous membranes, pearly conjunctiva, waxy ears, breathlessness on exertion, palpitation, headache, amenorrhœa, and, sometimes, œdema pedum (see 225).

**Collapse.**—Pallor, cold sweats, pinched features (facies Hippocratica), feeble action of heart, nearly imperceptible and rapid pulse, partial loss of consciousness (see 142).

**Coma.**—Loss of consciousness, insensible conjunctiva, stertorous breathing, flapping cheeks, altered pupils, involuntary evacuations, and usually a slow pulse (see 28).

**Dyspepsia.**—Pain in stomach and back, flatulence, furred tongue.

**Debility.**—Weakness of limbs, shortness of breath on exertion, weak first sound of heart (see 140).

**Acute Dyspnœa.**—Breath short, face wet and livid, countenance anxious, orthopnœa, alæ nasi dilating, speech interrupted (see 726).

**Hectic.**—High evening temperature, morning perspiration, red spot on cheek of otherwise pale face, eyes bright, mind clear, pulse rapid (see 840).

**Hyperpyrexia.**—Temperature over 106°, delirium, rapid dicrotous pulse (see 833).

**Irritant-poisoning.**—Vomiting, diarrhœa, pain and tenderness in epigastrium, collapse (see 612).

**Jaundice.**—Yellow skin and conjunctiva, dark urine, pale stools, slow pulse (see 230).

**Meteorism and Tympanites.**—Distended abdomen, displacement of heart, with rapid and perhaps irregular action, shortness of breath (see 924).

**Portal Obstruction.**—Ascites with, later, oedema pedum; jaundice or earthy complexion, enlarged abdominal veins, haemorrhoids.

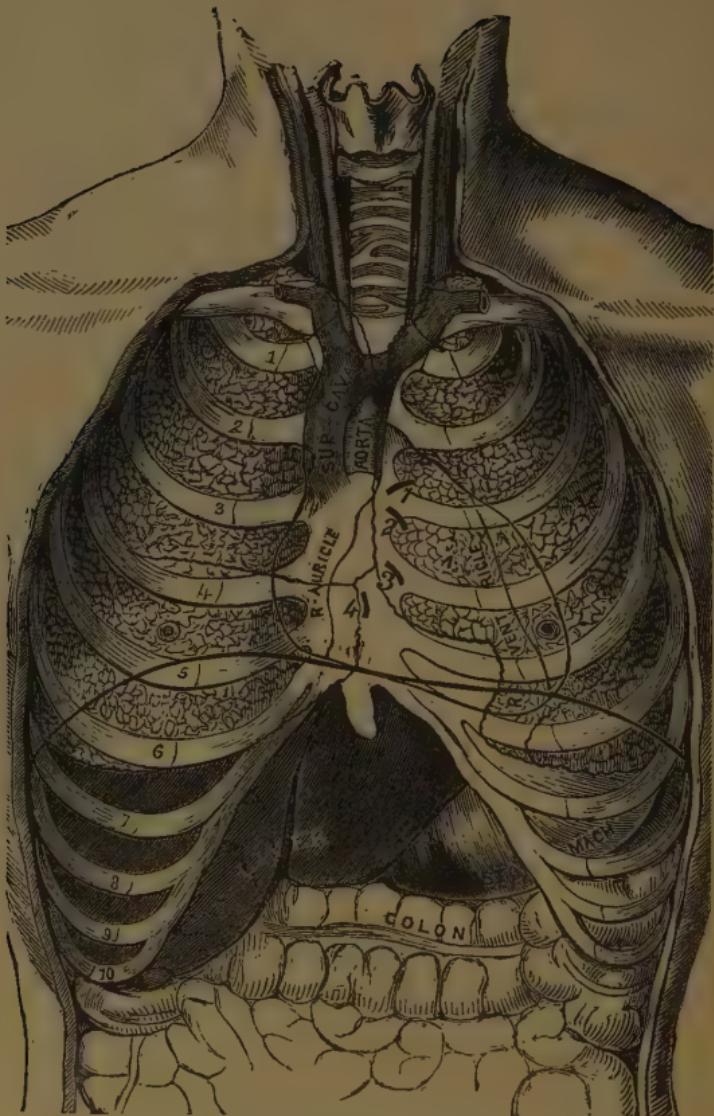
**Pyrexia.**—Thirst, high temperature, rapid pulse, furred tongue, scanty high-coloured urine with sediment (see 831).

**Typhic State.**—Muttering delirium, stupor or coma vigil, involuntary evacuations, subsultus tendinum, temperature 104° or more, passive congestion of lungs and skin of back, finally Cheyne-Stokes respiration (see 143).

### 983. Synonyms

Adiposis dolorosa	= Lipomatosis neurotica Now considered a form of myxoedema
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	= Charcot's Disease
Anterior Poliomyelitis	= Infantile Paralysis
Atrophic Spinal Paralysis, Acute	= Adult form of Infantile Paralysis
Barlow's Disease	= Infantile Scurvy
Bulbar Paralysis	= Labio-glosso-laryngeal Paralysis
Blackwater Fever	= Paroxysmal Haemoglobinuria
Bright's Disease	= Nephritis
Contracted Kidney	= Cirrhosis of Kidney
Cyanotic Kidney	= Passive Congestion of Kidney
Cheiropompholyx	= Dysidrosis (Fox)
Erb's Paralysis	= Neuritis of Brachial Plexus
Friedreich's Disease	= Hereditary Ataxic Paraplegia

Glénard's Disease	= Enteroptosis
Gastritis	= Gastric Catarrh
Infective Endocarditis	= Malignant Endocarditis
Kussmaul's Disease	= Periarteritis nodosa
Landry's Paralysis	= { Acute Ascending Paralysis Polyneuritis infectiosa
Lymphadenoma	= Hodgkin's Disease
Osteo-arthritis	= Rheumatoid Arthritis, or A. deformans
Primary Lateral Sclerosis	= { Primary Spastic Paraplegia Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	= Poliomyelitis chronica
Paralysis agitans	= Parkinson's Disease
Pulmonary Osteo-arthropathy	= Marie's Disease
Peliosis rheumatica	= Schöönlein's Disease
Raynaud's Disease	= Symmetrical Gangrene
Syringomyelia	= Hydrorachis interna
Spinal Apoplexy	= Hæmorrhage into Cord Substance
Spastic Cerebral Paraplegia	= Little's Disease
Weil's Disease	= Acute Infective Jaundice
Woillez's Disease	= Acute Idiopathic Pulmonary Congestion
Xeroderma pigmentosa	= Kaposi's Disease



SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL VISCERA IN SITU  
(From Gray's 'Anatomy')

## PART VII

### *METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS, FOR THE USE OF CLINICAL CLERKS, ETC.*

#### **METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS**

**984. Age.**—Before the patient is asked his age, he should be closely scrutinised and his age estimated. The clinical clerk should place this estimate in brackets against the real age. He will become in time a good judge, and any great discrepancy between the real and the apparent age is an important factor in prognosis.

**985. Nutrition.**—The patient may be described roughly as well or ill nourished, but for exact results he should be weighed and measured, and the result compared with Hutchinson's Table. It is almost impossible to carry this table in one's head. I have therefore devised the following formula: The weight of a person 5 ft. high should be 115 lb. For every additional inch of stature add 5 lb. Thus for 6 ft. it would be  $115 + (5 \times 12) = 175$ ; a margin of 20 per cent. either way is consistent with health. In the case of infants the weight for the first month may be taken as 8 lb. At six months this should be doubled, and at thirteen months trebled.

**986. Sex.**—Note whether puberty has commenced, and in the case of females whether the menses are regular, excessive, deficient, or absent.

**987. History.**—The text gives the heads upon which information is valuable. Cross-examination is sometimes necessary, especially with uneducated people. A 'complication of diseases,' given as the cause of death of a relative, will be found generally to include dropsy, and a few questions will usually elicit enough information to determine whether this was renal, cardiac, hepatic, or pulmonary. In the same way a 'cold' may be ascertained by questions as to duration, wasting, cough, and hæmoptysis to have been in reality phthisis. A statement of the causes of the deaths in the family is, however, not sufficient. Inquiry must be made as to whether any living member of the family is suffering from hereditary disease.

**988. Pain.**—It is often difficult to estimate the degree of pain felt, for the patient's statement cannot always be relied upon. Some information may be obtained from a scrutiny of the expression, and some, too, from the time spent in sleep. If a patient profess to be in constant acute pain, and nevertheless sleep five or six hours at a stretch, credence must be withheld.

**989. Tenderness.**—A patient should not be asked if pressure give pain; but, in the midst of conversation, the part should be pressed, at first very gently, but afterwards with the force gradually increased. The countenance should be watched all the time, and will probably speak more truthfully than the tongue.

**990. Hyperæsthesia.**—It is important to distinguish this from tenderness; it is more superficial and may be elicited by the lightest brush with the finger. The æsthesiometer, for which a rough substitute may be found in a pair of compasses, is more especially useful

when it is desired to have a record of the degree of sensation for comparison with another of a different date.

Patients describe their sensations most variously. In such cases it may be permissible to ask leading questions with a view to getting them under one or other of the heads adopted in the text. The author once saw a patient in a great state of alarm, because he imagined that a fly had obtained access to his head through the ear and was buzzing about inside his skull. This was, of course, a form of tinnitus aurium, and it disappeared with the advent of a discharge from the meatus. Any odd sensation, affirmed to be absolutely indescribable, but referred to the sternum or epigastrium, may pretty safely be attributed to dyspepsia.

**991. Skin.**—The presence of œdema is ascertained by making a depression with the end of one finger, and, immediately afterwards, brushing the pulps of the other fingers across it. If the depression is still palpable, there is œdema. Tache cérébrale is elicited by drawing a line with the back of the nail across the skin of the abdomen; after a few seconds a red streak should appear and remain visible for about half a minute. A chronic unhealthy flush, such as patients commonly complain of as being no guide to their condition, may usually be distinguished from a healthy colour by the presence of twigs of dilated arterioles and venules. To detect parasitic fungi, soak the hair or scales in ether, transfer them to the slip, and drop on them a little dilute liquor potassæ before putting on the cover-glass. Jaundice may be distinguished from other yellow discolorations of the skin by the conjunctiva being also involved; but care must be

taken not to be deceived by the subconjunctival fat which gives a yellow colour to many persons' eyes.

**992. Eyes.**—The reaction of the pupils to light is ascertained by first covering over the eyes with the hand, and then, with a bright light directly in front of the patient, suddenly removing the hand and noting the rapidity with which the pupils contract; it should be so great as to be difficult to follow. The reaction to accommodation is determined by directing the patient to look at the surgeon's finger at sixteen inches distance; the finger is then made to approach the eyes and the effect upon the pupils is noted.

**993. Ophthalmoscope.** — To examine the fundus oculi with the ophthalmoscope (Liebreich's), the pupil must first be dilated with a few drops of atropine solution; the patient should be seated in a darkened room, and a bright light placed on his left side, on a level with, and a little behind, his eyes. The observer sits facing him on a somewhat higher chair, with a space of eighteen or twenty inches between the two heads; he then looks through the hole in the mirror, holding the latter at such an angle as to throw a beam of light upon the patient's eye. This is the direct method. The indirect examination consists in interposing a lens of about two-inch focus; this is held an inch or so in front of the patient's eye with the finger and thumb of the disengaged hand, and steadied by resting the remaining fingers on his forehead. To see the optic nerve the patient is told to fix his gaze upon the tip of the surgeon's more distant ear, and the observer by means of a slight circumductory motion of his head is able to inspect the entire fundus. The yellow spot is best seen by directing the patient to look through the hole in the mirror; assistance may

be obtained from most sitters by telling them to look in specified directions.

**994. Laryngoscope.**—For laryngoscopic examination the disposition of the sitters is similar, but the mirror has to be bound to the surgeon's head in such a way that he can see through the hole and, at the same time, without any constrained position, throw a stream of light on to the pharynx of the patient. The latter should open his mouth wide, protrude his tongue, and hold it firmly with a handkerchief between his finger and thumb, thus avoiding the necessity for the use of a tongue-depressor. The surgeon then takes a medium-sized mirror from his waistcoat-pocket, where it has been kept warm, and puts it far back into the patient's throat in such a way as to just avoid touching the pillars of the fauces, the uvula, and the posterior wall of the pharynx. The patient should now be directed to say 'A-h-h-h!' and if necessary may also run through the vowel sounds and the gamut.

To examine the posterior nares, the smallest-sized hand mirror is used, and the reflecting surface is turned upwards instead of downwards.

**995. Limbs.**—To determine whether these are of equal length, fix one end of a tape measure against the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and the other against the tip of the inner malleolus. The arm may be measured from the acromion process to the base of the styloid process of the radius, the forearm being midway between pronation and supination.

**996. THE URINE.**—Where it is necessary to ascertain the exact quantity, the entire proceeds of twenty-four hours must be collected and measured. Its reaction is ascertained by dipping in it the end of a

strip of litmus paper ; if acid, blue litmus is turned red ; if alkaline, red litmus is turned blue, and this blue, if due to a volatile alkali, disappears when the paper is warmed. An amphoteric reaction means that red litmus is turned blue and blue litmus red.

**Sugar.**—Boil a little Fehling's solution, and while boiling, if no precipitate forms, add the urine drop by drop until the quantity equals that of the Fehling ; a reddish-yellow precipitate will result if sugar be present. Half an hour must elapse in doubtful cases.

**Caution.**—This reaction is also given by the presence in the urine of alkaptone, chloroform, chloral, salicylic acid, and, if in great excess, by uric acid, pentose, creatin, and creatinin.

**Albumen.**—Acidulate with a little dilute hydrochloric acid unless the urine be markedly acid ; then boil, and finally add a few drops of strong nitric acid. Should albumen be present, a flocculent precipitate will form. For minute quantities, which are rarely of much clinical import, a saturated solution of picric acid may be used.

**Bile.**—Bile-pigment is detected by putting a little of the urine on a porcelain plate in lateral contact with a few drops of strong nitric acid, when a play of prismatic colours will be observed between them. Bile acids are tested for by shaking up some of the urine with a little syrup until a froth is produced ; a drop of strong sulphuric acid allowed to flow down the side of the test-tube develops a purple colour on reaching the froth.

**Casts, Crystals, etc.**—The urine must be left to stand in a conical glass for a couple of hours. A little of the sediment taken up with a pipette is dropped upon a glass slide, covered, and examined with a quarter-inch objective. Only moderate illumination should be

employed for casts. The use of a centrifuge greatly hastens matters.

**Albumose.**—Filter off the precipitated albumen. On the addition of liquor potassæ and a few drops of a one per cent. solution of sulphate of copper to the filtrate, a violet colour will develop.

**Blood.**—This may be fairly abundant even in pale urine. On boiling with one-third its volume of liquor potassæ a well-marked, red, flocculent precipitate will gradually form if blood be present (Heller's test).

**Uryhaematin.**—The haematin is sometimes converted into uryhaematin; the urine is then pale. To restore the red colour add hydrochloric acid.

**Ehrlich's Test.**—A mixture of 50 c.c. of half per cent. solution of sulphanilic acid, with 1 c.c. of half per cent. solution of nitrite of soda, is added to an equal quantity of urine, and then well shaken with one-eighth the volume of ammonia. A bright red foam will result if the case be one of enteric fever. (See 557.)

**997. THE BLOOD.**—In the absence of a haemacytometer, an approximate estimate of the number of leucocytes in each cubic m.m. may be obtained by the following formula: Multiply the number of leucocytes visible in the field of a microscope that magnifies 500 diameters by 1,600. An average should be struck from the examination of several fields.

**998. THE VOMIT.—Free Hydrochloric Acid.**—Take about half a drachm of the vomit, and add an equal quantity of Günsberg's reagent on a porcelain dish. A red band will appear on evaporation. The reagent is somewhat unstable, and I find it more convenient to soak paper in it. The test paper thus prepared, when heated over a flame, gives the red coloration in the presence of free hydrochloric acid.

**999. THE SPUTA.—Elastic Tissue.**—The presence of elastic tissue is generally indicated when flocculi are observed. To see the hooked and curled fibres under the microscope, the sputa should be boiled with caustic soda and the sediment examined with a half-inch objective.

**Bacillus Tuberculosis.**—The dry cover-slip preparation is stained for fifteen minutes in warm carbolic-fuchsin (Ziehl's) solution. It is then left for a few seconds in a five per cent. solution of sulphuric acid. After washing with water, it should be stained with methylene blue. Wash again and dry. The bacillus tuberculosis will appear red; all others, blue.

**1000. REFLEX PHENOMENA.—Knee-Jerk.**—The patient should cross his legs somewhat loosely and grasp something. The examiner then strikes the ligamentum patellæ with the edge of his hand. A sudden jerk of the foot should follow.

**Ankle-Clonus.**—With the patient's leg extended, sudden, firm, and continued pressure is made upwards upon the ball of the foot. The result is a series of clonic contractions at the ankle joint as long as the pressure is maintained.

**1001. ELECTRICAL REACTION.**—The indifferent electrode, moistened with warm water only, should be placed upon the sternum, sacrum, or upper part of the back; the small, exciting electrode over the muscle at one of Ziemssen's motor points. In health, K.C.C. (kathode closing contraction) requires the weakest current, and K.O.C. the strongest. A.O.C. (anode opening contraction) and A.C.C. are intermediate.

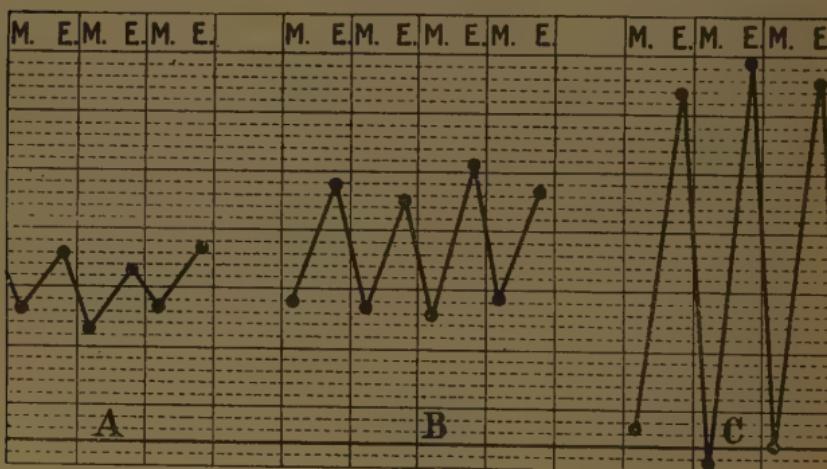
**1002. THE PULSE.**—The normal rate in adult life is about 70. In infants it is 120 to 130, in childhood 100, in adolescence 80 to 90, and in old people 60.

The pulse should not be counted until the patient has become accustomed to the presence of the physician. Should the artery appear small, the pulse of the other hand should be felt, as there may be some abnormal distribution. The force of the pulse is roughly determined by placing three fingers on the radial artery and estimating what pressure of the proximal finger is necessary to prevent the pulse being felt by the other two. One of the most important points to determine about the pulse is arterial tension. It is a guide not only to diagnosis, but also to treatment. The tension is high when the artery is full between the beats and can be rolled under the finger like a tendon. *Pulsus bigeminus* can be excluded by counting the heart-beats. The sphygmograph must be learnt from demonstration. It is well to remember that the tracing in a given form of valvular disease is often very different at different stages (see 862).

**1003. TEMPERATURE.**—This may be taken sufficiently well for all ordinary purposes in the armpit. Indeed, considering the difficulty of sterilising a thermometer, this is preferable to the mouth, which is, however, half a degree higher. The register must be shaken down first to 97°, or, if it is desired to ascertain a subnormal temperature, as low as it will go. The patient's clothing is then undone in front, the elbow well separated from the side, and the bulb of the thermometer placed midway between the folds of the previously dried axilla, care being taken that no portion of the clothing intervenes. The elbow is then again brought to the side, the fore-arm being flexed and the hand placed on the breast-bone. Should the instrument feel loose, pressure must be kept up on the outer side of the arm. At the end of three minutes it

may be carefully withdrawn, jerking being especially avoided; the bottom of the register will indicate the temperature. It is useful to remember that  $37^{\circ}$  Centigrade= $98.6^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. To convert them, add  $1^{\circ}.8$  F. for every degree C.; thus  $40^{\circ}$  C.= $104^{\circ}$  F.

**1004. PALPATION.**—The position of the heart's apex is ascertained by feeling with the pulp of the forefinger for the point where the impulse is strongest.



#### TYPES OF TEMPERATURES

A, continued; B, remittent; C, severe or septic remittent

Normally it is in the fifth left space, two inches below, and one inch to the inner side of the nipple. In children under eleven, it is higher.

The most difficult region to explore is the abdomen; especially in fat subjects. To detect fluctuation the nurse should be directed to place the edge of her hand in the mesial line. The left hand of the investigator is placed flat on one flank while the finger of the other hand is flicked against the opposite flank. A wave

will be felt if fluid be present. Abdominal tumours are sought for by placing the flat of the hand upon the abdomen and combining firm and even pressure with a movement of circumduction. The physician's hand must be warm, and the patient must keep the abdominal muscles relaxed; he should, therefore, lie on his back with his shoulders high, his knees drawn up, and his mouth open, or, as an alternative, adopt the knee-elbow position. In the case of the spleen or liver, the physician should press the organ forward with his other hand, and the patient should take a deep inspiration. I have known the edge of the quadriceps lumborum mistaken for the spleen. The character of the liver's edge and surface must be noted.

If a tumour should be discovered, the additional points to elucidate are, whether it can be traced into the pelvis or into the loins; whether, like a faecal accumulation, it can be made to pit upon pressure; and whether, like tumours connected with the liver and spleen, it rises and falls with respiration. The examination is facilitated by the previous administration of an enema, and, still more, by an anæsthetic. (See also *Gaseous Test*, 928.)

**1005. Enlarged Glands.**—The area from which these draw their lymphatics should be searched for sources of irritation. There are no lymphatic glands lower than the popliteal space and the bend of the elbow.

**1006. PERCUSSION.**—Deep percussion is best effected by using two fingers for a plessor; superficial, by using the middle finger only. The finger struck should be pressed so firmly into the patient's flesh as to be practically incorporated with it. The shoulder and

elbow joints should be fixed, and the necessary motion be made exclusively at the wrist joint.

**1007. Cracked-Pot Sound.**—To bring this out, the patient should open his mouth and turn his head away.

**Heart Dulness.**—Superficial cardiac dulness represents the small area which normally is uncovered by lung. It extends from the left edge of the sternum and from the fourth left rib downwards to the heart's apex. The deep cardiac dulness is bounded by the right edge of the sternum, the third left rib, and a point one inch to the left of the heart's impulse.

**1008. Liver Dulness.**—This should not extend below the edge of the ribs. Its upper margin should reach the fourth rib in front, the seventh rib at the side, and the tenth rib behind, on heavy percussion. Percussion of the liver below the ribs is often vitiated by conducted resonance.

**Splenic Dulness.**—A dullish note in the mid-axillary line opposite the ninth, tenth, and eleventh ribs.

**1009. Diaphragm.**—The diaphragm, at the end of inspiration, should reach the lower border of the seventh rib in the axilla.

**1010. 'Diaphragm Phenomenon.'**—On looking obliquely at the patient's side, the movement of the lung where it follows the descent of the diaphragm may be seen. This appearance is absent under certain conditions. (See 428.)

**Thrill.**—To detect a thrill on percussion, place three fingers flat on the part and tap the middle finger.

**1011. AUSCULTATION.**—Never attempt to auscultate in a constrained position. In the case of the back a towel may replace the stethoscope, the patient being told to lean forward and cross his arms. It is sometimes difficult to get a patient to breathe deeply enough.

In that case he should be told to hold his breath while the heart is being examined. His after-dyspnoea may then be taken advantage of for the auscultation of the lungs.

**1012. Bell Sound.**—The physician puts his ear to the back while an assistant with a coin flat upon the chest taps this with a second coin.

**1013. Pectoriloquy.**—This is best heard when the patient whispers ; the effect is that of listening at a speaking-tube.

**1014. Bronchophony**, unlike pectoriloquy, is inarticulate. *Ægophony* is rarely heard. It is bleating in character.

**1015. HEART.**—It is not always easy to distinguish the first from the second sound. To do so, start at the apex—the systolic sound will synchronise with the upheaval ; then move the stethoscope gradually towards the base, keeping in touch all the time with the sounds as first heard. The rhythm of the mitral and tricuspid sounds is usually a trochee (—˘) ; that of the aortic and pulmonary an iambic (˘—).

**1016.—Examination of Children.**—The practitioner must give the child time to get used to his presence by first getting all the information possible from the nurse or mother. He may then ask the child to shake hands, and at the same time can feel his pulse. If the suspicious patient will not put out his tongue, he will probably open his mouth when asked, and this will do nearly as well ; the opportunity may then be taken to pass the finger rapidly over the gums. The chest should next be listened to, and if a stethoscope is employed, which is seldom necessary, the child should previously have been allowed to examine it under the specious name of trumpet. Percussion should follow,

not precede, auscultation, and, as a rule, one finger only is necessary to form the plessor. The throat must be examined by using the handle of a teaspoon as a tongue-depressor; the examination nearly always sets the child crying, but this is of less importance now, as the ordeal is nearly over, and the cry affords an opportunity to determine the vocal fremitus and resonance.

**1017. Dentition.**—A child should cut the first teeth, the central incisors, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 months; the last, the posterior molars, at 27 months. At the age of 12 months he should have twelve teeth.

**1018. Fallacies of Perspective.**—These are of two kinds. That of the old general practitioner lies in the assumption that his patient is the subject of some common disorder. That of the advanced student and junior consultant that he is the subject of a rare disease. Hospitals are centres for rare diseases, and the one class sees too few, the other too many, of them.

A large number of remarks on methods of diagnosis, differential diagnosis, etc., as well as many symptoms not easily amenable to classification, will be found scattered through the text.

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